



Department of Justice
Canada

Ministère de la Justice
Canada

FOR INFORMATION

NUMÉRO DU DOSSIER/FILE #:2016-017409

COTE DE SÉCURITÉ/SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Protected B

TITRE/TITLE: Media Attention in Relation to the Ministerial Review Application Pursuant to Section 696.1 of the *Criminal Code* in the Jacques Delisle File

SOMMAIRE EXÉCUTIF/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- On Wednesday, August 10, 2016, the Criminal Conviction Review Group (CCRG) elevated Mr. Delisle's application pursuant to Section 696.1 of the *Criminal Code* to the investigative stage of the conviction review process and so advised counsel for Mr. Delisle and the Attorney General of Quebec.
- The CCRG has received new information, which challenges the Crown's pathology evidence tendered at trial.
- The investigative stage may only be engaged if you have determined that there may be a reasonable basis to conclude that a miscarriage of justice likely occurred.
- The decision to move to the investigative stage is viewed by the judiciary as significant and it has prompted other applicants to successfully apply for judicial interim release (bail) pending your final decision.
- It is anticipated that Mr. Delisle will make a similar application for release, which will generate significant media attention. Justice officials anticipate that information regarding Mr. Delisle's case will likely be highlighted in the media on August 11, 2016, or August 12, 2016.

Soumis par (secteur)/Submitted by (Sector):

National Litigation Strategy

Responsable dans l'équipe du SM/Lead in the DM Team:

Claudine Patry

Revue dans l'ULM par/Edited in the MLU by:

Sarah McCulloch



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2016-017409

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Media Attention in Relation to the Ministerial Review Application Pursuant to Section 696.1 of the *Criminal Code* in the Jacques Delisle File

ISSUE

On August 10, 2016, the Criminal Conviction Review Group (CCRG) elevated the Mr. Delisle's application pursuant to section 696.1 of the *Criminal Code* to the investigative stage of the conviction review process. Counsel for Mr. Delisle and the Office of the Attorney General of Quebec were notified of this decision. Although neither party were advised as to the reasons for this move, the CCRG received new information that calls into question the validity of the Crown's pathology evidence at trial, which challenges the Crown's theory concerning certain aspects of the victim's death. This note provides an update to briefing note 2016-011826, submitted to your office on May 30, 2016, a copy is attached at Annex 1.

BACKGROUND

In 2012, Mr. Jacques Delisle, a retired justice from the Quebec Court of Appeal, was found guilty of the first degree murder of his wife, Ms. Nicole Rainville. He was sentenced to life imprisonment without eligibility for parole for 25 years. Mr. Delisle did not testify at trial. In May 2013, the Quebec Court of Appeal dismissed Mr. Delisle's appeal from his conviction. In December 2013, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed his application for leave to appeal.

In March 2015, Mr. Delisle applied for ministerial review of his conviction. Mr. Delisle is now represented by Innocence Canada (formerly the Association in Defence of the Wrongfully Convicted). In the application, Innocence Canada requested that an independent agency and/or one or more independent experts in the fields of forensic pathology and firearms re-examine the trial evidence and findings surrounding Ms. Rainville's death.

In the spring of 2015, the CCRG requested that the Ontario Centre of Forensic Sciences and the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service (CFS) conduct a review of the Crown's expert ballistics and pathology evidence in the case, as well as the new expert information submitted in support of Mr. Delisle's application, and provide an independent assessment. The CCRG has received verbal confirmation of CFS findings that contradict the Crown's pathology evidence submitted at trial. Based on this information, and pursuant to paragraph 4(1)(a) of the *Regulations Respecting Applications for Ministerial Review-Miscarriages of Justice*, the CCRG elevated the application to the investigative stage of the conviction review process. The investigative stage may only be engaged if you have determined that there may be a reasonable basis to conclude that a miscarriage of justice likely occurred.

The decision to move to the investigative stage of the conviction review process is viewed by the Judiciary as a significant decision. In six previous cases, applicants, all convicted of murder, have been granted judicial interim release pending the Minister of Justice's final decision, largely based on the decision to advance to the investigative stage. It is expected that Mr. Delisle's counsel will bring an application for interim release, which will generate significant media attention.

After the CCRG complete its investigation you will receive advice from the CCRG as to the merits of Mr. Delisle's application, as well as a recommendation on the appropriate remedy should the advice be to render a remedy. You will also receive separate advice from your Special Advisor on Wrongful Convictions. This stage of the process should take place sometime this fall.

Suggested public statement

Department of Justice officials have received an application from Mr. Delisle. This application is currently being reviewed and has advanced to the investigative stage of the review process. A final decision on Mr. Delisle's application will be made when the review is complete.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Delisle's case received wide spread media attention in Quebec. It is anticipated that it will continue to generate more attention and further inquiries. Justice officials anticipate that information regarding Mr. Delisle's case will likely be highlighted in the media on August 11, 2016, or August 12, 2016.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Memorandum for the Minister, submitted on May 30, 2016 (2016-011826)

PREPARED BY

Kerry Scullion

Director and General Counsel

Criminal Conviction Review Group

613-991-8203

ANNEX 1



Department of Justice
Canada

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NUMÉRO DU DOSSIER/FILE #:2016-011826

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SOMMAIRE EXÉCUTIF/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- On Thursday, May 26, 2016, print media, specifically the Globe and Mail, Journal de Montréal, and Le Soleil, published articles concerning expert opinions obtained by Mr. Delisle's legal team that challenge the evidence presented by the Crown experts at Mr. Delisle's trial for first degree murder of his wife, Ms. Nicole Rainville.
- In 2012, Mr. Delisle was found guilty of the premeditated murder of his wife. He did not testify at his trial. The defence maintained that the victim committed suicide. The Quebec Court of Appeal dismissed Mr. Delisle's appeal from his conviction and, in December 2013, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed his application for leave to appeal.
- In March 2015, Mr. Delisle applied for ministerial review of his conviction. The Criminal Conviction Review Group requested that the Ontario Centre of Forensic Sciences and Ontario Forensic Pathology Service review the expert evidence produced at trial as well as the expert evidence submitted in support of his application. Departmental officials are awaiting the final results.

Soumis par (secteur)/Submitted by (Sector):

Criminal Conviction Review Group

Responsable dans l'équipe du SM/Lead in the DM Team:

Caroline Leclerc

Revue dans l'ULM par/Edited in the MLU by:

Matt Ignatowicz

Soumis au CM/Submitted to MO: May 30, 2016



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2016-011826

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Media Attention in Relation to the Ministerial Review Application Pursuant to Section 696.1 of the *Criminal Code* in the Jacques Delisle File

ISSUE

On Thursday, May 26, 2016, several print media outlets, including The Globe and Mail, Le Journal de Montréal, and Le Soleil, carried articles concerning the case of former Quebec Court of Appeal Justice Jacques Delisle. The articles focus on expert reports, which Mr. Delisle submitted in support of his application to you pursuant to section 696.1 of the *Criminal Code* (Miscarriages of Justice). They challenge the Crown's expert evidence presented at his trial. Expert evidence was significant in establishing the Crown's theory that Mr. Delisle murdered his wife as opposed to her committing suicide.

BACKGROUND

In 2012, Mr. Jacques Delisle (a retired justice from the Quebec Court of Appeal) was found guilty of the first degree murder of his wife, Ms. Nicole Rainville. He was sentenced to life imprisonment without eligibility for parole for 25 years. Mr. Delisle did not testify at trial. In May 2013, the Quebec Court of Appeal dismissed Mr. Delisle's appeal from his conviction. In December 2013, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed his application for leave to appeal.

In March 2015, Mr. Delisle applied for ministerial review of his conviction. Mr. Delisle is now represented by the Association in Defence of the Wrongfully Convicted (AIDWYC). In the application, AIDWYC requested that an independent agency and/or one or more independent experts in the fields of forensic pathology and firearms re-examine the trial evidence and findings surrounding Ms. Rainville's death.

The Criminal Conviction Review Group (CCRG) requested that the Ontario Centre of Forensic Sciences and the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service (CFS) conduct a review of the Crown's expert ballistics and pathology evidence in the case, as well as the new expert information submitted in support of Mr. Delisle's application, and provide an independent assessment. The CCRG is awaiting the results of the CFS's review.

Suggested public statement

Department of Justice officials have received an application from Mr. Delisle. Mr. Delisle's application is currently being reviewed, including the circumstances surrounding Mr. Delisle's conviction. Until the review of Mr. Delisle's application is complete, no decision can be made on his application.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Delisle's case received wide spread media attention in Quebec. The articles from Thursday, May 26, 2016, may generate more attention and further inquiries.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Media Articles

PREPARED BY
Kerry Scullion
Director and General Counsel
Criminal Conviction Review Group
613-991-8203

ANNEX 1

Provided by NewsDesk

<http://www.infomedia.gc.ca/justice/>

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leSoleil

LE SOLEIL
ACTUALITÉS, Page: 5

Sous la loupe du ministère de la Justice

François Bourque

Le sort de l'ex-juge Jacques Delisle, emprisonné depuis juin 2012, est désormais entre les mains de la ministre fédérale de la Justice.

Le procureur James Lockyer ne le dira pas mais l'élection d'un gouvernement libéral l'automne dernier crée un contexte plus favorable à une révision que sous les conservateurs.

En théorie, la couleur politique du gouvernement ne devrait cependant rien changer. Une demande de révision au ministre ne fait pas appel à l'arbitraire, à l'empathie ou aux affinités politiques. On cherche plutôt à évaluer la possibilité qu'une erreur judiciaire ait été commise.

Pour un condamné, c'est la dernière chance de faire corriger une erreur après avoir épuisé les recours judiciaires habituels.

Dans le cas du juge Delisle, la Cour suprême avait refusé d'entendre l'affaire, ce qui avait mis fin aux procédures d'appel. Le processus de révision est structuré de la façon suivante.

1 L'évaluation préliminaire

Le Ministère demande à un avocat du CCRG (Criminal Conviction Review Group) d'examiner les faits soumis, d'évaluer s'il y a des éléments nouveaux qui n'étaient pas disponibles lors de l'appel et qui auraient pu influencer le verdict.

Le dossier Delisle en est encore à cette première étape. Le CCRG a demandé des rapports à des experts et attend les conclusions finales de l'un d'eux.

A première vue, il y a deux faits nouveaux dans l'affaire Delisle. Sa confession voulant qu'il aurait aidé sa femme à se suicider en déposant l'arme près d'elle avant de partir. Mais surtout, les récents constats des experts balistiques sur la trajectoire de la balle.

Au terme de cette étape, la ministre peut décider de fermer le dossier, qu'il fasse l'objet d'une enquête, ou d'ordonner immédiatement un renvoi à la Cour d'appel ou un nouveau procès.

2 L'enquête

La possibilité d'une erreur judiciaire est déjà établie, mais des preuves additionnelles peuvent être nécessaires : entrevues avec des témoins, tests scientifiques, consultations auprès d'acteurs de la cause ou d'autres sources.

La durée de cette enquête dépendra de la complexité de la cause et du travail de vérification requis.

La jurisprudence suggère qu'à partir de cette étape, un condamné peut espérer obtenir une libération sous caution.

Avant d'accorder une telle libération, la Cour supérieure analysera les probabilités d'erreur judiciaire, le risque que la personne cherche à fuir et le danger éventuel pour la sécurité publique.

Des motifs humanitaires peuvent alors être invoqués. M. Delisle a eu 81 ans au début du mois.

3 Le rapport d'enquête

Le comité de révision (CCRG) produit un rapport résumant les informations recueillies. Le demandeur dispose alors d'un an pour le commenter avant qu'il soit soumis au ministre de la Justice pour décision.

4 La décision

Quatre issues possibles : rejet de la demande, renvoi de questions à une cour d'appel, autorisation d'une nouvelle procédure d'appel, nouveau procès. PHOTO: PHOTOTHEQUE LE SOLEIL ILLUS: Nicole Rainville

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THE GLOBE AND MAIL

May 26, 2016

New evidence suggests Quebec judge wrongly convicted of murder: lawyer

By ERIC ANDREW-GEE

Appeals lawyer calls for formal investigation of case in which Quebec man, 81, is serving life sentence for wife's murder

New forensic evidence suggests the only Canadian judge convicted of murder is innocent and that his wife's death from a gunshot wound was suicide, his lawyer says in a recent request for a Department of Justice investigation of the case.

Retired Quebec Court of Appeal judge Jacques Delisle has been serving a life sentence for first-degree murder since 2012, when a jury found him guilty in a trial that fascinated the province. He has lost each of his appeals, including one to the Supreme Court of Canada in 2013, and is now counting on a rarely used ministerial review that could return his case to the courts.

He has always maintained that his wife, Nicole Rainville, shot herself, though last year he told the CBC that he provided her with the loaded pistol that fired the fatal shot. Ms. Rainville was suicidal after a stroke left her right side paralyzed.

The famed appeals lawyer James Lockyer has taken up Mr. Delisle's case and is now urging the Justice Minister to wrap up a preliminary assessment launched last year and proceed to a formal investigation.

Three forensics experts have submitted reports to the department's Criminal Conviction Review Group attesting that the fatal bullet in Ms. Rainville's death was fired from a 90-degree angle rather than the 30-degree angle posited by the forensic pathologist in Mr. Delisle's trial, suggesting suicide rather than murder.

The experts point to fractures on the right side of her skull that indicate the bullet travelled horizontally from left to right before ricocheting to its final resting place in the back right side of her brain.

The trial pathologist who performed Ms. Rainville's autopsy missed these fractures, as well as bullet fragments in the right side of her brain. He also apparently failed to dissect the brain, inferring the bullet's trajectory from the entry wound and its endpoint.

In his memorandum to the minister, Mr. Lockyer argues that these errors led directly to Mr. Delisle's conviction and constitute a likely miscarriage of justice, which should trigger a formal investigation.

"He just connected two dots, without realizing there was a third dot in the middle, so he didn't look elsewhere," Mr. Lockyer said of the trial pathologist, André Bourgault.

The Globe and Mail: New evidence suggests Quebec judge wrongly convicted of murder:... Page 2 of 2

Mr. Lockyer has had nearly a dozen wrongful convictions based on faulty science overturned, including several through ministerial review, and believes Mr. Delisle's case falls into that category.

"There is a systemic problem with the way science is used in criminal courts," he said. "It points to the problems that can happen in the justice system if we place too much reliance on experts."

Ms. Rainville's death was originally treated as a suicide after Mr. Delisle told first responders that his wife had shot herself in their Quebec City condo on November 12, 2009. But a patch of soot on Ms. Rainville's palm suggested to investigators that she had resisted as the gun was discharged, pointing to foul play.

When police began following Mr. Delisle they learned that he had been having an affair with his secretary, an ostensible motivation for killing his wife that the Crown leaned on heavily at trial.

The tale of a respected judge accused of a tawdry murder captured the Quebec public's attention. Mr. Delisle had spent fifteen years on the provincial Court of Appeal, and had retired just six months before Ms. Rainville's death to nurse his ailing wife.

The couple's children have always maintained their father's innocence.

"It's not a question of believing – it's stronger than feelings of belief, it's visceral," said Jean Delisle, Mr. Delisle's son, in an interview Wednesday. "We've believed him since Day 1. We've never abandoned him and we never will."

Mr. Lockyer filed the request for an investigation on May 11 and expects a decision from the minister within days. If the request is granted, the 81-year-old Mr. Delisle will seek bail on the grounds of his age, pending the result of the review, which could see his case returned to an appeal court or even set for a fresh trial.

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Delisle prouverait son innocence

Trois rapports faits par des experts canadiens contrediraient la thèse du meurtre



KATHRYNE LAMONTAGNE

Jeudi, 26 mai 2016 00:00

MISE à JOUR Jeudi, 26 mai 2016 00:00

Clamant être emprisonné à tort pour le meurtre prémédité de sa femme, l'ex-juge Jacques Delisle pourrait bien détenir une nouvelle preuve «accablante» témoignant de son innocence. Cet élément inédit aurait échappé à tous les experts du procès, plaident ses avocats.

Au bout du fil, l'avocat torontois James Lockyer, fondateur de l'Association pour la défense des personnes injustement condamnées, jubile. Celui qui travaille depuis des mois à prouver l'erreur judiciaire dont prétend avoir été victime Jacques Delisle a en main trois nouveaux rapports d'experts émis en mars.

Ces expertises démolissent, selon lui, la preuve ayant condamné son client pour le meurtre par balle de son épouse.

Au cœur de ces révélations se trouvent une fracture du côté droit du crâne de la défunte, Nicole Rainville, ainsi que des fragments de balle contre cette fracture. Ces nouveautés appuieraient la thèse du suicide (voir encadré), prônée depuis toujours par l'ex-juge.

L'avocat, soulagé

«Quand j'ai vu ça, j'étais soulagé. J'ai toujours été totalement convaincu de l'innocence de Jacques Delisle et soudainement, il y a cette nouvelle preuve qui le prouve. Mais c'était délicat à voir», lance M. Lockyer.

«C'est une constatation extrêmement importante que malheureusement personne n'a faite avant le premier procès [...] Et maintenant, tout devient simple et naturel», se réjouit Me Jacques Larochelle, qui représente l'ex-juge depuis le début de cette affaire.

Armés de ces nouveaux outils, les deux criminalistes espèrent qu'Ottawa juge la cause sérieuse et permette à Jacques Delisle, 81 ans, de demander une liberté sous caution le temps que le Groupe de la révision des condamnations criminelles (GRCC) poursuive son travail. Ils ont bon espoir de recevoir une réponse au cours des prochains jours.

Des experts prudents

Certains experts consultés par *Le Journal* sont toutefois moins emballés par cette récente découverte et y mettent des bâtons.

«Il peut y avoir 52 explications autres que celle qu'ils avancent. La pression dans la boîte crânienne, quand un événement comme ça arrive, ça peut faire des fractures un peu partout», confie l'une de nos sources.

Une autre rappelle le professionnalisme et l'expérience du pathologiste ayant pratiqué l'autopsie lors du décès de Nicole Rainville, qui a témoigné pour la Couronne. Les méthodes de travail de ce dernier sont toutefois mises à mal dans les récents rapports des trois experts, l'un d'eux soulevant «la pauvre qualité et quantité» des éléments amassés ainsi que «le manque de documentation écrite et photographique».

Conclusions mises en doute

Notons que les auteurs de ces rapports sont les mêmes qui, en mars 2015, affirmaient à *The Fifth Estate* et à *Enquête* douter des conclusions scientifiques de la Couronne dans le cas Delisle.

L'un des experts laissait déjà entendre que le projectile avait causé une fracture du côté droit du crâne. En parallèle, deux laboratoires ontariens sont toujours en train de réexaminer la preuve.

« ON PENSE À ÇA TOUS LES JOURS » – JEAN DELISLE

«Pensez-vous honnêtement que si mon père avait fait du mal à ma mère, on l'aurait supporté tant que ça, depuis le jour un?»

Les dernières années ont été difficiles pour Jean Delisle, le fils de Jacques Delisle, qui a toujours été convaincu de l'innocence de son père. «On pense à ça tous les jours. Il n'y a pas une journée qu'on n'y pense pas», lance-t-il, lors d'une rare entrevue téléphonique accordée au *Journal*.

«Nous autres, la famille Delisle, on n'a jamais fait de vague, on n'a jamais rien demandé à personne, jamais. On était une petite famille bien normale. Et on s'est donc bien fait détester», déplore-t-il.

Vent d'espoir

Les nouveaux éléments de preuve mis de l'avant par trois experts redonnent toutefois un vent d'espoir aux proches de l'ex-juge.

«Ces experts-là ne nous doivent rien, on ne les connaît pas, ils ne travaillent pas pour nous. Sur ce point-là, c'est très encourageant. Par contre, il y a eu des moments où on pensait que ce serait encourageant et pour je ne sais quelles raisons, ça a été décevant», nuance-t-il.

Rester fort

En l'espace de quelque temps, sa sœur et lui ont perdu leur mère, décédée en 2009, puis leur père, emprisonné en 2012 pour un meurtre qu'il assure n'avoir jamais commis. Depuis, les revers ont été plus omniprésents que les bonnes nouvelles. Comment rester fort?

«On ne vit que d'espoir. Quand il n'y a plus d'espoir, il n'y a plus de vie. On s'accroche à ça», résume-t-il. Même son de cloche chez son père de 81 ans, qu'il visite toujours régulièrement. «C'est la seule raison pour laquelle il passe à travers. Je pense qu'il est rendu au bout du rouleau. Il s'accroche à cet espoir-là, mais il manque de gaz un peu.»

Jean Delisle est maintenant dans l'attente d'un retour du Groupe de la révision des condamnations criminelles, qu'il espère positive. «C'est long», commente-t-il, rappelant que les trois experts ont remis en doute les conclusions de la Couronne depuis plus d'un an déjà, bien avant de remettre leurs rapports écrits.

CHRONOLOGIE

Juin 2012

Alors âgé de 77 ans, Jacques Delisle est reconnu coupable devant jury du meurtre prémédité de son épouse, Nicole Rainville, 71 ans, et condamné à l'emprisonnement à perpétuité sans possibilité de libération conditionnelle avant 25 ans. En mai 2013, la Cour d'appel refuse d'ordonner un nouveau procès. Sept mois plus tard, la Cour suprême refuse d'entendre la cause.

Printemps 2015

Aidé de l'avocat James Lockyer, spécialisé en erreurs judiciaires, l'ex-juge dépose une demande de révision ministérielle. Au même moment, trois experts affirment à la télévision être convaincus qu'il y a un doute raisonnable. M. Delisle, qui n'a pas dit un mot lors de son procès, révèle avoir aidé sa femme à s'enlever la vie en lui remettant une arme chargée.

THÉORIE DE LA COURONNE

Nicole Rainville, physiquement diminuée et paralysée du côté droit de son corps, a été assassinée par son mari, Jacques Delisle, un homme en santé qui entretenait une relation extraconjugale avec sa secrétaire.

Le tir a été porté à angle et la balle est partie en ligne droite. Elle est allée directement de la tempe gauche à l'arrière de la tête, à droite.

THÉORIE DE JACQUES DELISLE

Suicidaire étant donné sa condition physique, Nicole Rainville s'est donné la mort. Jacques Delisle l'a aidée en lui apportant une arme chargée, avant de quitter leur logement.

Le tir a été porté perpendiculairement à la tempe gauche. La balle est allée de gauche à droite, où elle a ricoché à l'intérieur du crâne et causé une fracture, avant de dévier derrière la tête, à droite.



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NUMÉRO DU DOSSIER/FILE #: 2016-017051

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TITRE/TITLE: Meeting with President of Canadian Superior Courts Judges Association

SOMMAIRE EXÉCUTIF/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- You are scheduled to meet with the Honourable Marc Richard, President of the Canadian Superior Courts Judges Association (CSCJA), on August 11, 2016, at 5:00 p.m.
- Talking points for the meeting are in **Annex 1**.
- A brief biography of Justice Richard is attached at **Annex 2**.
- A description of the membership of the CSCJA (which includes both *puisne* superior court trial and appellate judges) is attached at **Annex 3**.
- The items below have been identified for discussion:

s.21(1)(b)



Soumis par (secteur)/Submitted by (Sector):

Public Law and Legislative Services Sector

Responsable dans l'équipe du SM/Lead in the DM Team:

Claudine Patry

Revue dans l'ULM par/Edited in the MLU by:

Matt Ignatowicz

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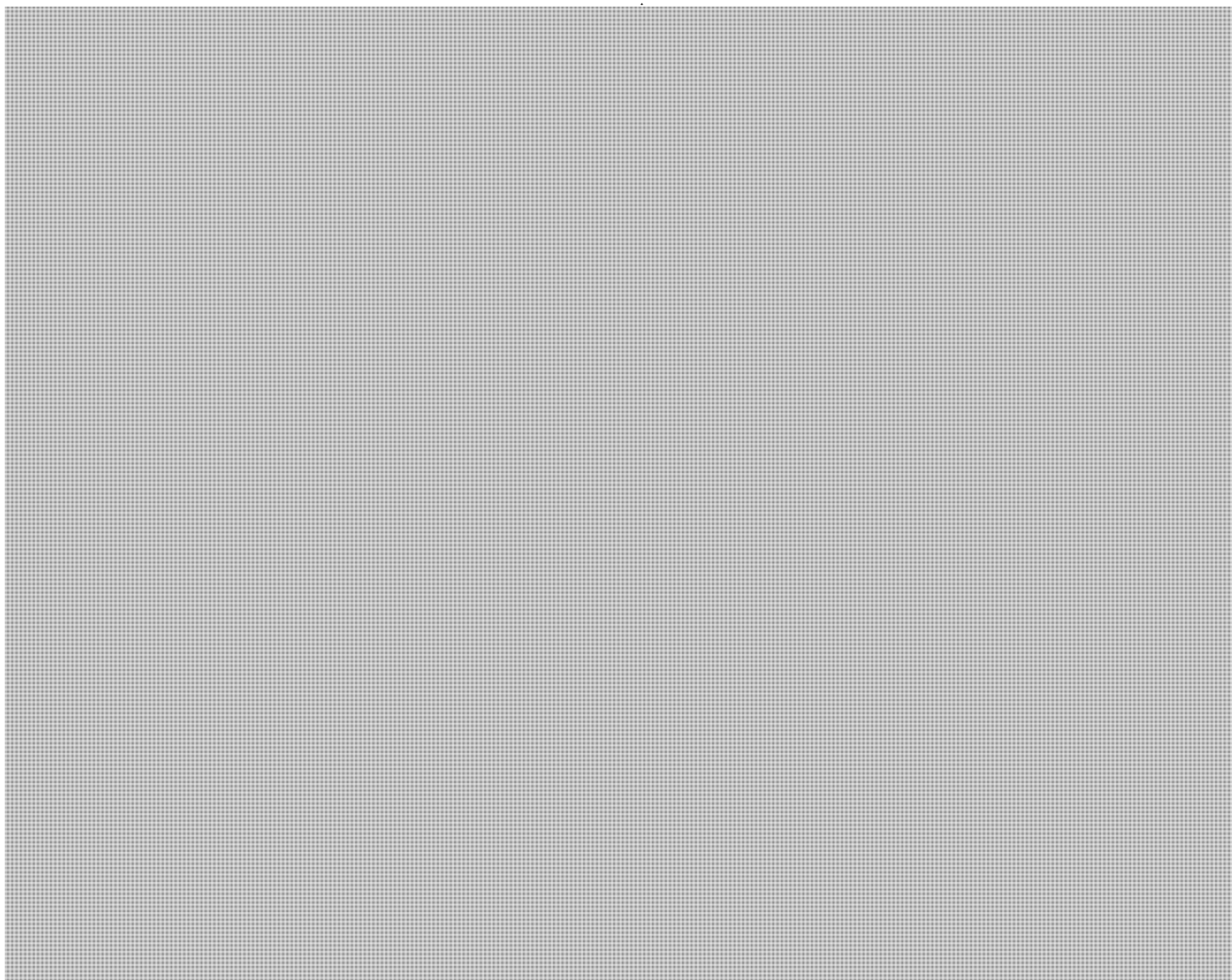
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2016-017051

Talking Points

**Meeting with the Hon. Marc Richard
President, Canadian Superior Court Judges Association,
August 11, 2016, 5:00 p.m.**

- I am delighted to have the opportunity to meet with you and thank you for reaching out to request this meeting.

s.21(1)(b)



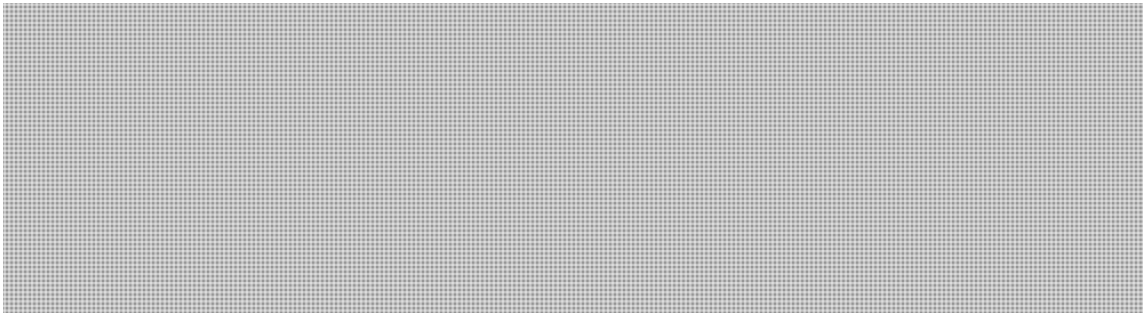
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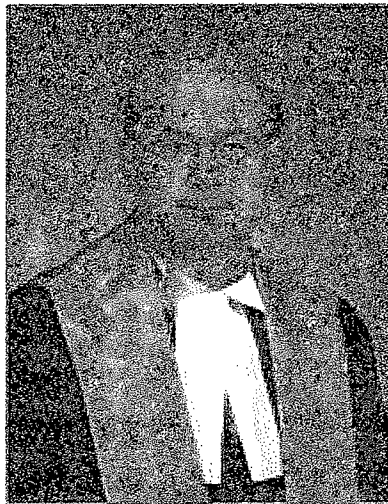
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s.21(1)(b)



PREPARED BY
Adair Crosby
Senior Counsel
Judicial Affairs, Courts and Tribunal Policy
613-952-7748

Biography of the Honourable Mr. Justice J.C. Marc Richard



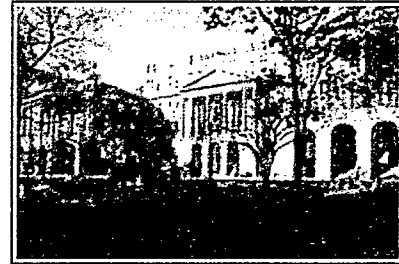
Mr. Justice Richard, B.B.A., LL.B., LL.M. Born in Moncton, New Brunswick. Son of Rhéal and Florine Richard. Educated at the Université de Moncton (B.B.A. - 1980, LL.B. - 1983) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LL.M. - 1984). Married Sabra Livingstone in 1986; proud father of one daughter. Called to the New Brunswick Bar in 1985. Worked as a Crown Prosecutor with the New Brunswick Department of Justice until 1988. Joined Barry & O'Neil (later renamed Barry Spalding Richard) in Saint John in 1988 and practiced law as an associate and, from 1993,

as a partner. Practiced before all levels of the courts and before numerous administrative tribunals in New Brunswick and before the Supreme Court of Canada. Served various terms on the Council of the Law Society of New Brunswick and was elected Treasurer in 2001, Vice-president in 2002 and President in 2003. Also served several terms on the Council of the New Brunswick Branch of the Canadian Bar Association and was elected Secretary-Treasurer in 1992, Vice-president in 1993 and President in 1994. Also served on the national executive of the Canadian Bar Association in 1995-96. Chaired or was a member of various provincial and national committees and task forces of the Law Society and the Canadian Bar Association. Lectured locally, nationally and internationally in various areas of the law including health law, insurance law and civil procedure. Appointed Queen's Counsel in 2002 and appointed to the Court of Appeal of New Brunswick on October 28, 2003. Member of the Council and Board of Directors of the Canadian Superior Courts Judges Association since 2004 and serves on several committees, including the Ethics Advisory Committee. Lectures on various areas of the law for the National Judicial Institute.

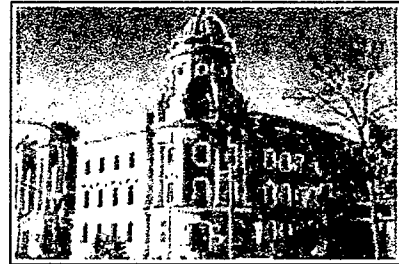
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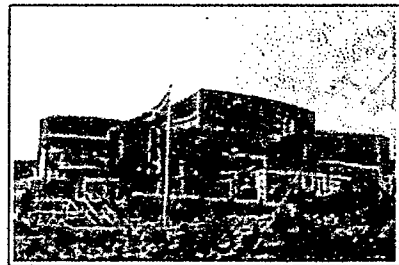
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Canada

Ministère de la Justice
Canada

FOR INFORMATION

NUMÉRO DU DOSSIER/FILE #: 2016-016077

COTE DE SÉCURITÉ/SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Protected B

TITRE/TITLE: Analysis of Private Member's Bill C-510 from the Previous Parliament

SOMMAIRE EXÉCUTIF/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Your office has requested an analysis of former Private Member's Bill C-510, introduced by Marc Garneau, M.P. (Liberal), in the House of Commons on May 10, 2013. It proposed to amend the *Criminal Code* to create a new hate crime of mischief against certain kinds of property.
- Bill C-510 responded to calls for a new offence of mischief committed in relation to property, such as an educational institution or a community centre, playground, arena or sports centre motivated by bias, prejudice, or hate based on religion, race, colour, national or ethnic origin, sex, language, or sexual orientation.
- Although reinstated on October 16, 2013, after prorogation, Bill C-510 did not progress beyond First Reading and died on the Order Paper when the federal election was called.

Soumis par (secteur)/Submitted by (Sector):

Policy Sector

Responsable dans l'équipe du SM/Lead in the DM Team:

Caroline Leclerc

Revue dans l'ULM par/Edited in the MLU by:

Matt Ignatowicz

Revue dans l'UACP par/Edited in the CPAU by:

Phil Jansson

Soumis au CM/Submitted to MO: August 3, 2016



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FOR INFORMATION

2016-016077

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Analysis of Private Member's Bill C-510 from the Previous Parliament

ISSUE

This memorandum provides an analysis of former Private Member's Bill C-510, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mischief)*, introduced by Marc Garneau, M.P. (Liberal), on May 10, 2013, but was never debated before it died on the Order Paper.

BACKGROUND

Bill C-510 proposed to amend section 430 of the *Criminal Code* to create a new offence of mischief committed in relation to property such as an educational institution, including a daycare centre, college or university, or a community centre or playground—where “motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on religion, race, colour, national or ethnic origin, sex, language or sexual orientation”. The maximum punishment proposed was ten years imprisonment.

Bill C-510 sought to supplement the specific mischief offence found in subsection 430(4.1) of the *Criminal Code*, which captures mischief to property that is primarily used for a religious purpose where the commission of the offence is motivated by bias, prejudice or hatred based on religion, race, colour, or national or ethnic origin. Various organizations have advocated for the enactment of this kind of law, such as B'nai Brith Canada, the Canadian Human Rights Commission, the Canadian Jewish Congress, and, more recently, the Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs.

Earlier versions of Bill C-510 were introduced as Bill C-384 on November 22, 2006, by Carole Freeman, M.P. (Bloc Québécois), and as Bill C-451 on October 1, 2009, by Marlene Jennings, M.P. (Liberal). Bill C-451 was identical to Bill C-510. All Bills died on the Order Paper.

Analysis of Bill C-510

Annex 1 provides a side-by-side comparison of existing subsection 430(4.1) of the *Criminal Code* as well as amendments proposed by former Bills C-384 and C-510.

The proposed hate crime of mischief, included in Bill C-510, is different from the offence of mischief to property that is primarily used for a religious purpose (subsection 430(4.1) of the *Criminal Code*) in two ways. It would have applied to non-religious property such as educational institutions, community centres, daycares, playgrounds, arenas or sports centres, and social or cultural institutions. It would have also captured a broader range of hate motivations, since it would have included the criteria of sex, language, and sexual orientation. However, the penalty for the offence proposed in Bill C-510 would have been the same as for that in subsection 430(4.1)—a maximum sentence of ten years imprisonment.

s.21(1)(a)

s.23

While Bill C-510 proposed to add a new subsection 430(4.11) following immediately after subsection 430(4.1), it should be noted that a new subsection 430(4.11) in the *Criminal Code* was subsequently enacted in 2014 which addressed a mischief of a different nature.¹

The substance of former Bill C-510 is similar to former Bill C-384 introduced by Carole Freeman, M.P. (Bloc Québécois), in 2006. However, former Bill C-384 would have targeted only mischief against the property of an “identifiable group”, as that expression was defined at that time in subsection 318(4) of the *Criminal Code* as: “any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, ethnic origin or sexual orientation”. [REDACTED]

Moreover, since 2006, the definition of “identifiable group” in subsection 318(4) of the *Criminal Code* has been expanded. It was amended by the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*, S.C. 2015, c.31, and is now defined as “any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation or mental or physical disability”.

Bill C-16, *An Act to amend the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Criminal Code*, that you introduced on May 17, 2016, proposes to add the criteria of gender identity and gender expression to the definition of “identifiable group”.

¹ Private Member's Bill C-217, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mischief relating to war memorials)* was introduced by David Tilson, M.P. (Conservative) and received Royal Assent on June 19, 2014 (S.C. 2014, c. 9).

s.21(1)(a)

s.23

The latest police-reported hate crime statistics in Canada for 2013 found that mischief was the most common hate crime, but that there was a 17% decline in police-reported hate crime incidents between 2012 and 2013, driven by a 30% drop in non-violent incidents, primarily mischief (such as hate graffiti).²

CONCLUSION

ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Comparison of Subsection 430(4.1) of the *Criminal Code*, Former Bill C-510 and Former Bill C-384
- Annex 2: Statistics Canada report "Police-Reported Hate Crime in Canada, 2013"

PREPARED BY

Michael E.N. Zigayer
Senior Counsel
Criminal Law Policy Section
613-957-4737

Glenn Gilmour
Counsel
Criminal Law Policy Section
613-948-7417

² For further details about the statistics on mischief offences that the police reported as hate crimes in 2013, see Annex 2 at p. 7.

Comparison of Subsection 430(4.1) of the *Criminal Code*, Former Bill C-510
and Former Bill C-384

Subsection 430(4.1)

(4.1) Every one who commits mischief in relation to property that is a building, structure or part thereof that is primarily used for religious worship, including a church, mosque, synagogue or temple, or an object associated with religious worship located in or on the grounds of such a building or structure, or a cemetery, if the commission of the mischief is motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on religion, race, color or national or ethnic origin,

(a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or

(b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months.

Former Bill C-510

(4.11) Every one commits an offence who, being motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on religion, race, colour, national or ethnic origin, sex, language or sexual orientation, commits mischief in relation to

(a) a property that is a building, structure or part thereof that is used exclusively or principally by that group; as

(i) an educational institution, including a school, daycare centre, college or university, or

(ii) a community centre, playground, arena or sports centre;

(b) any other institution with an administrative, social, cultural, educational or sports function that is used exclusively or principally by that group; or

(c) an object associated with an institution referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) located in or on the grounds of that institution.

(4.12) Every one who commits an offence under subsection (4.11)

(a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or

(b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months.

Former Bill C-384

(4.11) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 18 months who, being motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on religion, race, colour, national or ethnic origin or sexual orientation, commits mischief against any identifiable group as defined in subsection 318(4)

(a) in relation to property that is a building, structure or part thereof that is used exclusively or principally by that group as:

(i) an educational institution, including a school, daycare centre, college or university, or

(ii) a community centre, playground, arena or sports centre;

(b) in relation to any other institution with an administrative, social, cultural, educational or sports function that is used exclusively or principally by that group; or

(c) in relation to an object associated with an institution referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) located in or on the grounds of that institution.

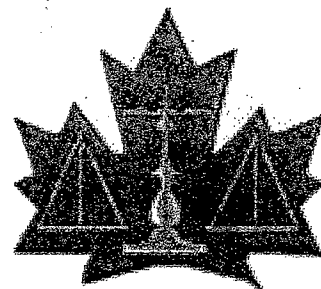
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Juristat

Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2013

by Mary Allen
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Release date: June 9th, 2015



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- not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^p preliminary
- ^r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2013: highlights

- In 2013, police reported 1,167 criminal incidents in Canada that were motivated by hate, 17% or 247 fewer incidents than in 2012. The decline was mainly the result of a 30% decrease in non-violent hate crime incidents, primarily mischief.
- About half (51%) of police-reported hate crimes in 2013 were motivated by hatred of a race or ethnicity. Another 28% were motivated by hatred of religion and 16% by hatred toward sexual orientation.
- Among hate crimes related to race or ethnicity, Black populations were the most frequently targeted (22% of all hate crimes) in 2013. For religion motivated hate crime, hate crimes targeting Jewish populations were the most common (16% of hate crimes of all types).
- Six in ten hate crimes in 2013 were non-violent. Mischief was the most commonly reported offence among police-reported hate crimes, making up about half of all hate crime incidents.
- Four in ten (40%) police-reported hate crimes in 2013 involved violent offences, such as assault, uttering threats and criminal harassment. Overall, the number of violent hate crimes increased 4% from the previous year, driven by increases in common assault and uttering threats.
- Nearly two-thirds (66%) of crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation in 2013 were violent. This was also true for 44% of crimes motivated by hatred of a race or ethnicity. Among religious hate crimes, 18% were violent.
- The majority of police-reported hate crime incidents in 2013 were concentrated in major cities (CMAs). While the 10 largest Canadian cities account for just over half (52%) of the population, they reported 71% of the hate crimes in 2013.
- The number of youth accused in hate-motivated non-violent incidents in 2013 decreased 65% compared to the previous year, mostly due to declines in youth accused of mischief. In contrast, the number of youth accused in violent hate-motivated incidents increased 8%.

Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2013

by Mary Allen

Canada's population is increasingly diverse. According to the 2011 National Household Survey, 19% of Canadians reported being members of a visible minority group, up from 16% in 2006.¹ The proportion of people who reported religious affiliations other than Christianity also grew, with 7.2% of the Canadian population identifying as Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist in 2011 compared to 4.9% in 2001.² The Jewish population remained stable at 1% (Statistics Canada 2013b). Aboriginal people comprised 4.3% of the population in 2011 compared to 3.8% in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2013a).

Looking forward, the proportion of Canadians who are members of visible minority groups or affiliated with non-Christian religions is expected to increase. By 2031, nearly one in three Canadians could be a member of a visible minority group, and the number of Canadians with a non-Christian religion is expected to more than double to about 14% of the population. South Asian and Chinese populations are expected to continue to be the largest visible minority groups in Canada, but Arab and West Asian populations are expected to grow the fastest over the next two decades (Statistics Canada 2010).

With changing demographics, the potential can arise for acts of discrimination against individuals or groups (Chongatera 2013). When a criminal act in Canada is motivated by hate, it is considered a hate crime. Hate crimes can be either violent or non-violent in nature, and affect not only the individual victims of the crime but also the communities targeted. Hate crimes are a focus of social concern in Canada and around the world. As a member of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Canada works with other countries to monitor and combat hate crime (ODIHR 2012).

In Canada, four specific offences are listed as hate propaganda offences or hate crimes in the *Criminal Code of Canada*: advocating genocide, public incitement of hatred, willful promotion of hatred and mischief motivated by hate in relation to religious property.³ In addition, subparagraph 718.2(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code* allows for increased penalties when sentencing any criminal offence (such as assault or mischief) where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hatred toward a particular group as listed in the *Criminal Code*. These are also considered hate crimes.

This *Juristat* article examines police-reported hate crime in Canada using data from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2), which collects information from police services. More specifically, this report examines the number of hate crime incidents reported by police in 2013 as well as the characteristics of these incidents, and the victims and accused involved.⁴ For the survey, a hate crime is defined as a criminal offence committed against a person or property, where there is evidence that the offence was motivated by hate, based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.⁵

The collection of police-reported hate crime data as well as the production of this analytical report was supported by funding from Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Fewer police-reported hate crimes than the previous year

In 2013, police reported 1,167 criminal incidents in Canada that were motivated by hate, 17% or 247 fewer incidents than in 2012. This represents a rate of 3.3 incidents per 100,000 population and a very small proportion of the over 1.8 million criminal incidents reported by police in 2013. The rate in 2012 was 4.1 hate crimes per 100,000 population.

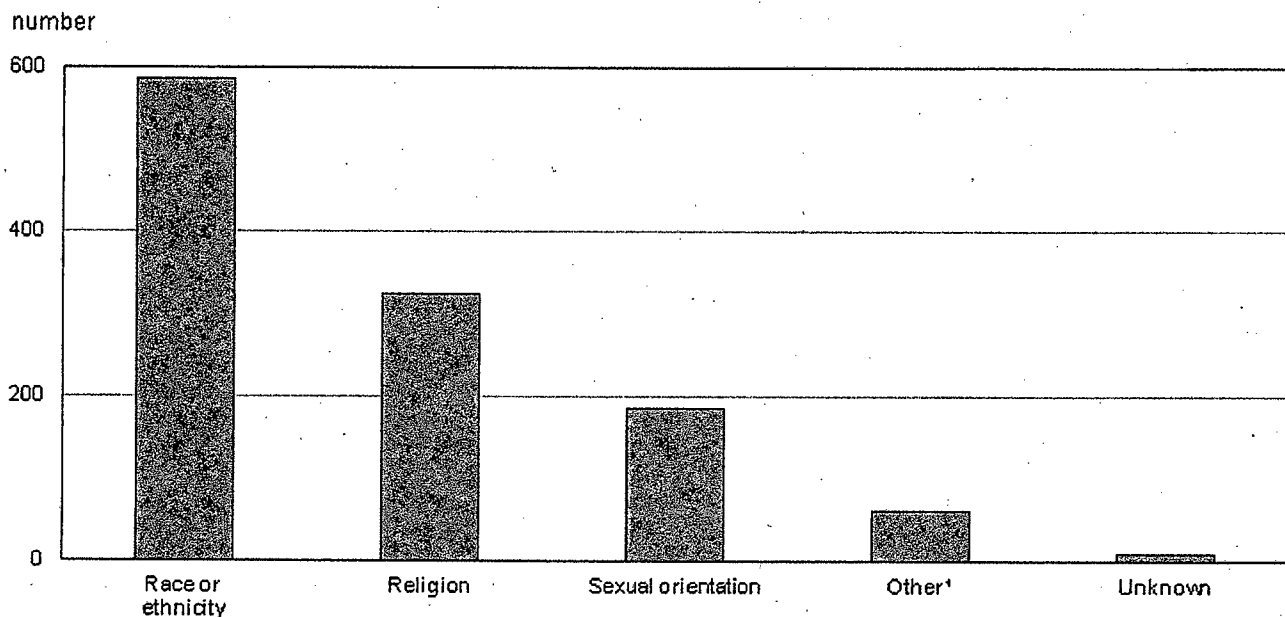
The majority (92%) of police-reported hate crime incidents were criminal offences deemed by police to have been motivated by hate and the remaining 8% involved the four specific violations defined as hate crimes in the *Criminal Code*.

Half of police-reported hate crimes in 2013 were motivated by hatred of a race or ethnicity

About half of hate crimes (51% or 585 incidents) were motivated by hatred toward a race or ethnicity such as Black, Asian, Arab or Aboriginal populations (Table 1).⁶ Another 28% of incidents (326) were motivated by hatred towards a religious group, including hate crimes targeting Jewish, Muslim, Catholic and other religious populations.⁷ An additional 16% of incidents (186) were motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation. The remaining 5% of hate crimes were motivated by hatred of a language, mental or physical disability, sex, age, or another characteristic (such as occupation or political beliefs) (Chart 1). This report will focus on the three most common motivations: race/ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation.

Chart 1

Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, Canada, 2013



1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Text box 1

Collection of police-reported hate crimes

The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collects police-reported information on hate crimes, whether an incident involved one of the four specific offences of hate propaganda or hate crimes listed in the *Criminal Code* or if it involved a criminal offence motivated by hate as determined by police. The survey also includes detailed information about the incidents, including whether the incident was a violent or non-violent offence, as well as some information about the victims and accused. Detailed information about the incidents, such as the type of offence, as well as the characteristics of victims (in violent offences) and accused, was not available from municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John. Data reported by these four police services accounted for 17% of hate crimes in 2013.

The collection of police-reported hate crime data occurs at the time the incident is reported. Depending on the level of evidence at the time of the incident, police can record it as either a 'suspected' or 'confirmed' hate-motivated crime. As more information is gathered, incidents are reviewed and verified and their status may be reclassified. This analysis includes crimes that have been confirmed to be or are strongly suspected to be motivated by hate. Suspected hate crimes may include criminal incidents that cannot be confirmed as hate crimes, but for which there is sufficient evidence to suspect that they are motivated by hate (e.g., hate graffiti where no accused has been identified).

It is important to note that victims of hate crimes targeting specific populations are not necessarily members of those specific populations. For example, if someone is assaulted and there is anti-Muslim language, the hate crime will be considered anti-Muslim whether or not the victim is Muslim. The hate crime is classified by the perception of the accused (even if this perception is inaccurate), not by the victim's characteristics.

Over the past two decades, police services across Canada have continued to advance their identification and reporting of hate crime incidents. Changes in reporting practices can have an effect on hate crime statistics. For example, an increase in the number of hate crime incidents reported in 2012 and 2013 in Thunder Bay was influenced by the introduction of a hate crime awareness campaign.

It is therefore important to recognize that, according to police services, higher rates of police-reported hate crime in certain jurisdictions may reflect differences or changes in the recognition, reporting and investigation of these incidents by police and community members. Moreover, it should be noted that smaller jurisdictions are more sensitive to changes in rates, where a small change in the number of incidents in small populations will have a greater impact on the rate.

Because of the impact of changes in reporting practices, and the variability of hate crime in jurisdictions where numbers are small, changes over time should be interpreted with caution. In addition, information on the characteristics of hate crimes where the total count is low should be interpreted in the context of the specific year of the data, and not as typical of these hate crimes generally. Because of this variability, some information on the characteristics of hate crime incidents, victims and accused by detailed motivation provided in this report is based on total hate crimes reported from 2010 to 2013.

Through the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, Statistics Canada also collects self-reported information from Canadians 15 years of age and older about whether they had been the victim of selected criminal offences. This survey also collects information on whether or not victims believed their experiences were motivated by hate. The most recent cycle of the GSS on Victimization was carried out in 2014. Information from this cycle is planned for release in Fall 2015.

Note on comparability of hate crime data

Information from the UCR2.2 Survey on Hate Crime is sensitive to differences in the reporting of hate crimes across police services and over time. In particular, the following limitations should be taken into consideration:

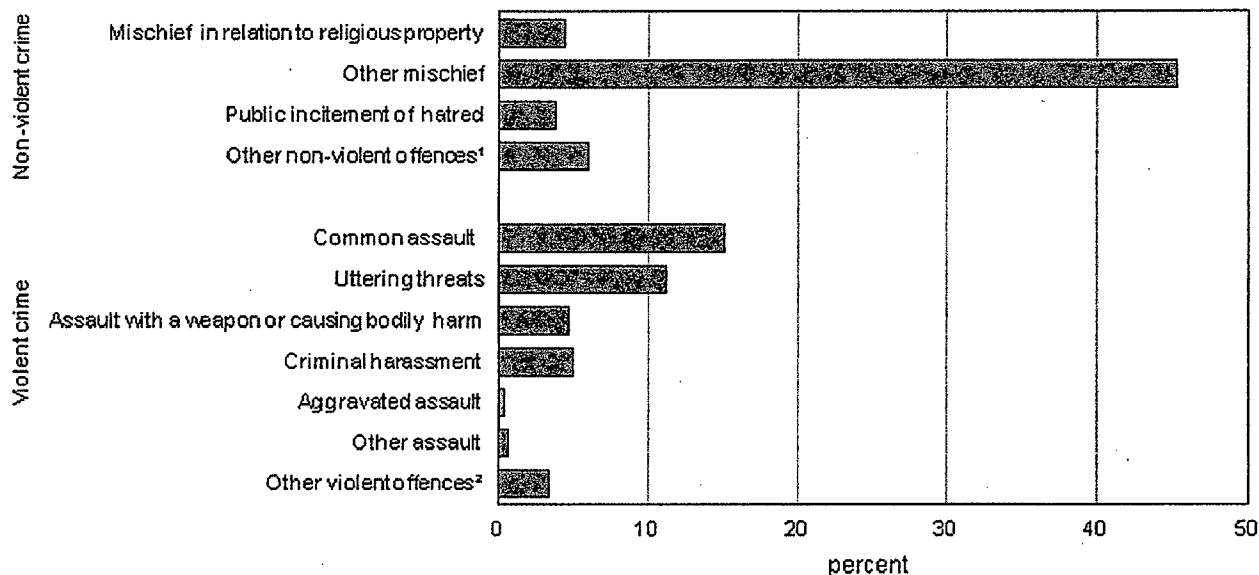
- Comparison of hate crimes across different targeted populations: Willingness to report hate crimes may differ across the various targeted populations. In addition, because the number of hate crimes targeting specific populations is small, a change of a few incidents can have a considerable impact. As a result, caution should be taken in comparing rates of hate crime for specific populations.
- Comparison of hate crimes across Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs): Public awareness campaigns, the presence of dedicated police hate crime units, and other programs aimed to promote the reporting of hate crimes can have an influence on differences in rates of hate crime by CMA.
- Comparison of hate crimes over time: Given the relatively small number of hate crimes reported by police, especially by motivation or by CMA, an increase or decrease of a few incidents can result in large percentage changes from year to year. In addition, improvements in reporting practices or the introduction of new programs can also have an impact on the number of hate crimes reported to police.
- Survey coverage: Not all police services are using the systems needed to report detailed characteristics of hate crimes to Statistics Canada. In particular, for 2013 data, information on characteristics of incidents, victims and accused were not available from municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John.

Mischief was the most common violation among police-reported hate crimes

In 2013, the majority (60%) of police-reported hate crimes were non-violent (Chart 2, Table 2). The most common violation among hate crimes was mischief: 4% were mischief in relation to religious property motivated by hate, as per section 430 of the *Criminal Code*, and 45% were other types of mischief, the commission of which were deemed by police as motivated by hate. Mischief was the most common offence among hate crimes motivated by either religion or race/ethnicity.

Chart 2

Violent and non-violent hate crimes, by type of offence, Canada, 2013



1. Other non-violent offences include crimes against property and other non-violent criminal violations (e.g. break and enter or disturbing the peace).

2. Other violent offences include other crimes against persons involving violence or threat of violence such as robbery or harassing telephone calls.

Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John reporting to the UCR 2.2 Supplemental Survey.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

In 2013, violent incidents comprised 40% of police-reported hate crimes. The most common violent offence was assault (all levels), accounting for 21% of all hate crimes, followed by uttering threats (11% of all hate crimes).

Incidents motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation were more likely to be violent (66%) than those motivated by hatred of a race/ethnicity (44%) or religion (18%). The most common violent violations among incidents motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation were assault (32%), followed by uttering threats (18%) and criminal harassment (11%).

Decline in hate crimes primarily due to decreases in mischief

The 17% decline in police-reported hate crime incidents in Canada between 2012 and 2013 was driven by a 30% drop in non-violent incidents, primarily mischief (such as hate graffiti).⁸

It is worth noting that police have been reporting declines in all incidents of mischief since 2006 (whether motivated by hate or not). Between 2012 and 2013, there was a 12% decline in incidents of police-reported mischief in Canada.

In contrast to non-violent crime, there were 4% more violent hate crime incidents reported by police in 2013. In particular, there were more violent hate crime incidents motivated by hatred of a race or ethnicity (+14%) and religion (+7%), but fewer motivated by sexual orientation (-4%) or other motivations (-11%).

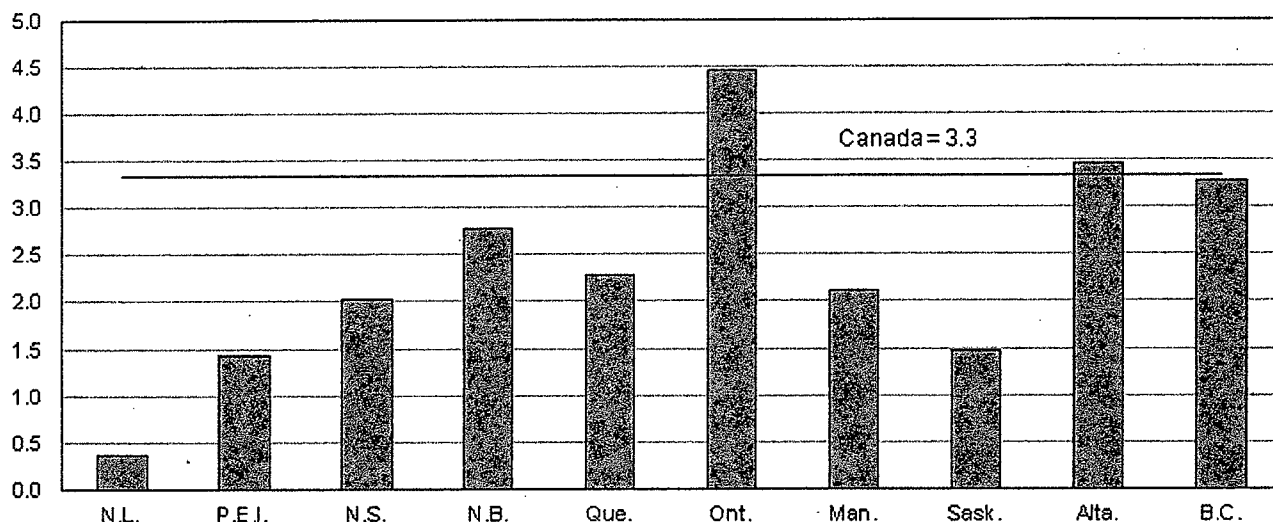
Largest decreases in police-reported hate crime reported by Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia

About half (51%) of police-reported hate crimes in 2013 were reported in Ontario, the province posting the highest rate of hate crimes among the provinces (Chart 3, Table 3). As such, Ontario's decrease in hate crimes (-150 incidents) accounted for 61% of Canada's decline in police-reported hate crimes. British Columbia and Nova Scotia also contributed to the decrease in hate crimes in 2013, with 34 and 29 fewer incidents, respectively. There were small declines in all other provinces and territories except the Northwest Territories where there were six hate crime incidents reported in 2013 compared to one in 2012.

Chart 3

Police-reported hate crimes, by province, 2013

rate per 100,000
population



Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Text box 2

Factors affecting the reporting of hate crimes

This report presents information on hate crimes that came to the attention of police and therefore does not account for unreported crimes. According to the 2009 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, about two-thirds of individuals who said they had been victims of hate-motivated incidents did not report the incidents to the police (Dauvergne and Brennan 2011).

In order to be reported by police as a hate crime, a criminal incident must first be reported to the police as a crime, and then it must also be classified as being motivated by hate. Some hate crimes may not be reported to police at all; others may be reported, but not classified as hate-motivated.

Differences in the prevalence of police-reported hate crime can be influenced by a variety of factors. For example, the presence (or absence) of a dedicated hate crime unit or training program within a particular police service may influence the identification of a crime as hate-motivated. The presence (or absence) of community outreach programs, public awareness campaigns, zero tolerance policies and victim assistance programs may affect the willingness or ability of community members to report incidents to police, or to disclose the nature of the crime as hate-motivated.

Similarly, previous research suggests that there may also be differences in the reporting of hate crimes by various targeted populations (Statistics Canada 2001; McDonald and Hogue 2007).

Finally, some populations could be targeted based on either hatred of their religion or their race/ethnicity (or both). Where a hate crime incident may involve more than one motivation (e.g., religion and race/ethnicity), the incident is reported once by police according to the primary motivation determined by the circumstances of the incident.

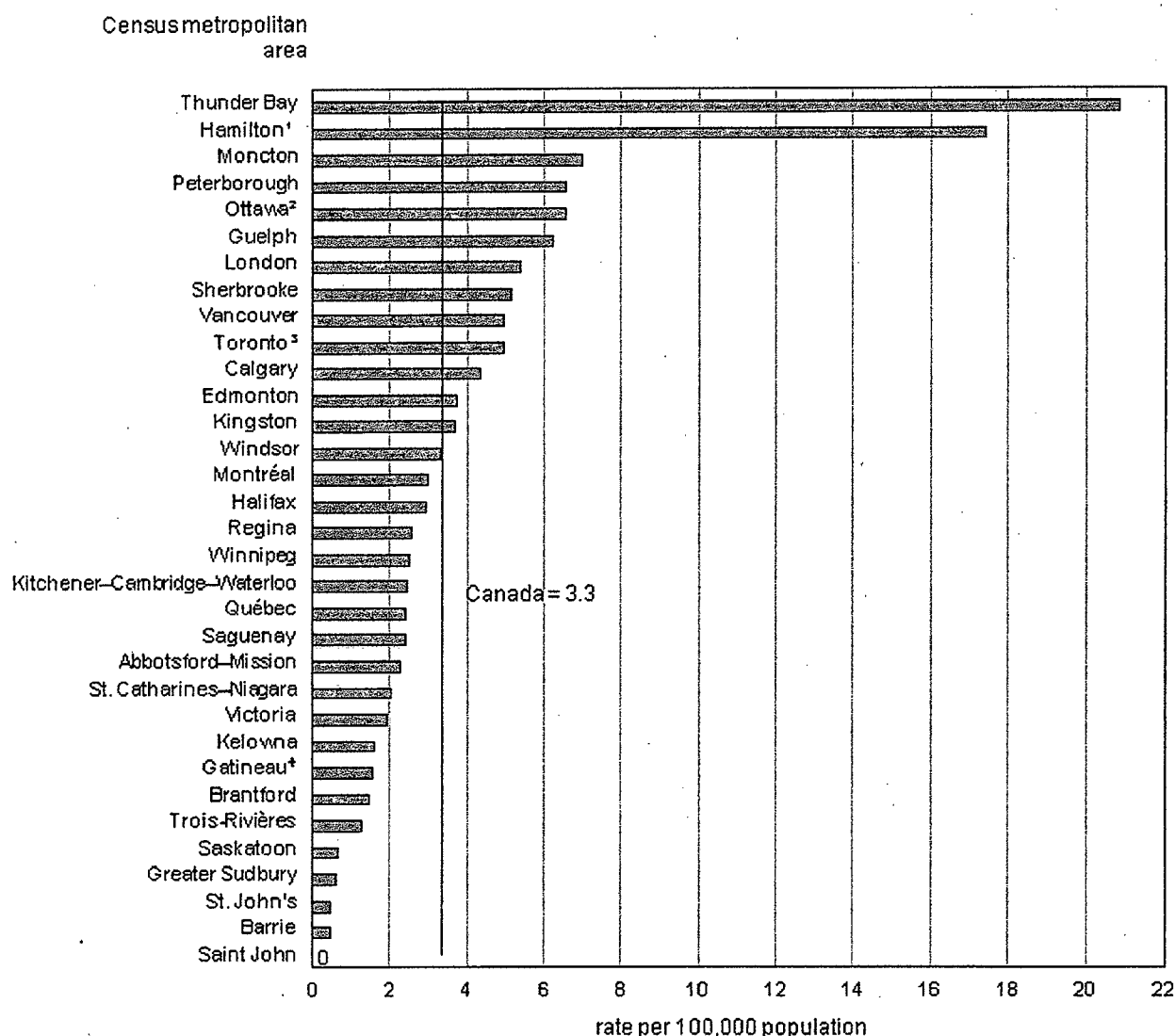
The influence of all of these factors must be considered when examining the number of hate crimes over time or across different geographies.

Majority of hate crimes reported in major cities

The majority (87%) of police-reported hate crimes in Canada occurred in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs).⁹ The 10 largest CMAs in Canada, home to 52% of the population covered by the UCR2 survey, accounted for 71% of hate crimes in 2013.¹⁰

Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver, Canada's three largest CMAs, accounted for 43% of police-reported hate crime incidents in 2013. These three CMAs, however, did not have the highest rates of police-reported hate crime. Thunder Bay (20.9 per 100,000 population) and Hamilton (17.4 per 100,000 population)¹¹ reported the highest rates of hate crime in 2013 (Chart 4, Table 4).

Chart 4
Police-reported hate crimes, by census metropolitan area, 2013



1. Excludes the portion of Halton Regional Police Service that polices the Hamilton CMA.

2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

3. Excludes the portions of Halton Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service that police the Toronto CMA.

4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

Note: A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this chart due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. In 2013, coverage for each CMA was virtually 100%, with the exception of Saskatoon (99%), Thunder Bay (98%), Brantford (95%), Windsor (91%), Toronto (91%), and Hamilton (74%).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Differences in police-reported hate crime in different cities, or from year to year, may be related to the demographic mix of the population (see Text box 3). Additionally, the reporting of hate crimes can also be influenced by the presence of a dedicated hate crime unit or hate crime programs within a police service, as well as by community outreach programs and public awareness campaigns (Text box 2).

Text box 3

Canada's diverse populations living in the three largest CMAs

According to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), 19% of the Canadian population was a member of a visible minority group, compared to 16% in the 2006 Census and 13% in the 2001 Census. Canada's visible minority population is most concentrated in the country's three largest Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) – Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver. Of the total visible minority population in Canada, 70% lived in these three CMAs in 2011. In that year, more than 4 in 10 people residing in Toronto (47%) and Vancouver (45%) were visible minorities, whereas the same was true for two in ten people residing in Montréal (20%) (Statistics Canada 2013b). By 2031, about 6 in 10 individuals living in the CMAs of Toronto (63%) and Vancouver (59%) could be members of a visible minority. In Montréal, the proportion is expected to increase to about 3 in 10 (31%) (Statistics Canada 2010).

Canada's three largest CMAs are also home to a great majority of Canadians who are members of religious groups that were most frequently targeted in religiously motivated hate crimes. For instance, in 2011, 1% of the Canadian population identified as Jewish, with most (82%) living in Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver. The majority of those identifying as Muslim, who made up 3% of the Canadian population, also resided within Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver (68%). Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs represented 4% of the Canadian population, and, again, the majority resided in the three largest CMAs (74%) (Statistics Canada 2013b). As with visible minority groups, these proportions are expected to increase over the next two decades (Statistics Canada 2010).

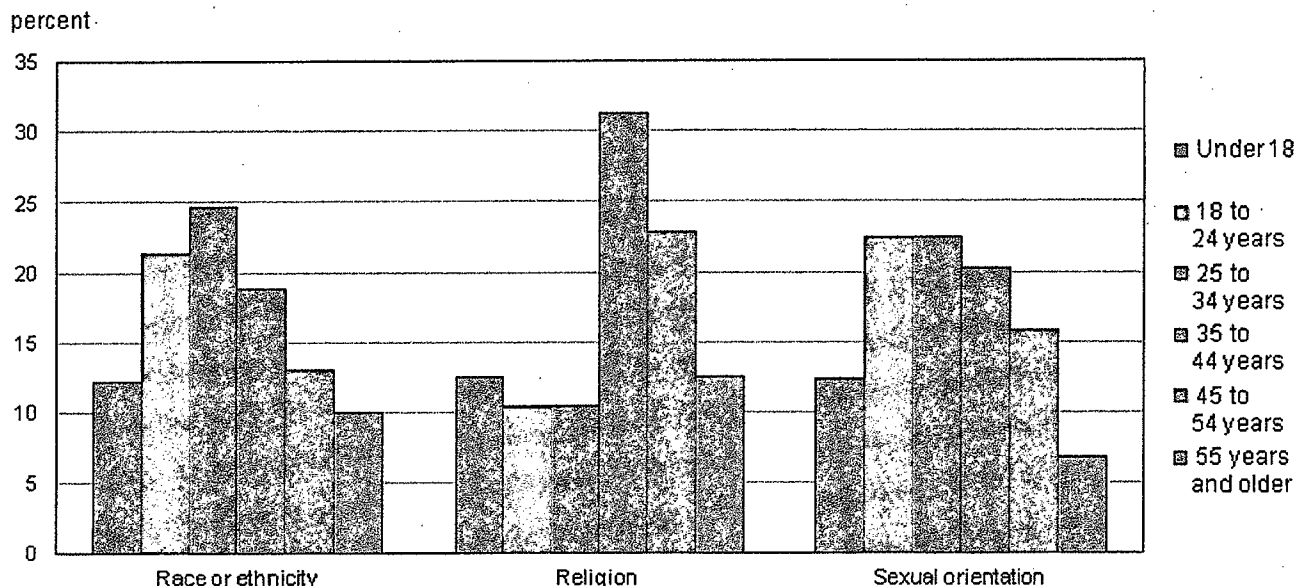
In 2011, same-sex couple families (both married and common-law) accounted for 1% of all couples in Canada. Almost half (46%) of these couples resided in Toronto, Montréal, or Vancouver in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2012).

Hate crime victims older compared to previous year

In 2013, victims of police-reported hate crimes tended to be older compared to 2012. In 2013, 69% of victims were aged 25 and older, compared to 60% in 2012. The representation of older victims in 2013 is a change most notable among victims of crimes motivated by race/ethnicity or religion. The difference in 2013 is the result of both a drop in the number of young victims and an increase in the number of older victims that year.

It is notable that victims of crimes motivated by hatred of a religion in 2013 tended to be older compared to other victims, with 77% being aged 25 and older in 2013. In comparison, the same was true for 67% of victims of crime motivated by hatred of a race/ethnicity and 65% of crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation (Chart 5).

Chart 5
Age distribution of victims in hate crime incidents, by motivation,
Canada, 2013



Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. Information on victims is limited to incidents involving violent offences. In 2013, information on 412 victims was reported in 336 violent hate crime incidents. In 16% of hate crime incidents involving victims, more than one victim was identified.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

In 2013, the majority (69%) of victims of police-reported violent hate crimes were male (Table 5).¹² Violent incidents motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation had the highest proportion of male victims (81%).

The majority (68%) of hate crime victims of violence in 2013 sustained no physical injuries.¹³ Just over one-quarter (28%) had minor physical injuries, while 4% sustained major injuries. Victims of violent crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation, the incidents which were the most likely to involve assault, were the most likely to report any physical injuries: 44% involved minor injuries and 2% major injuries.

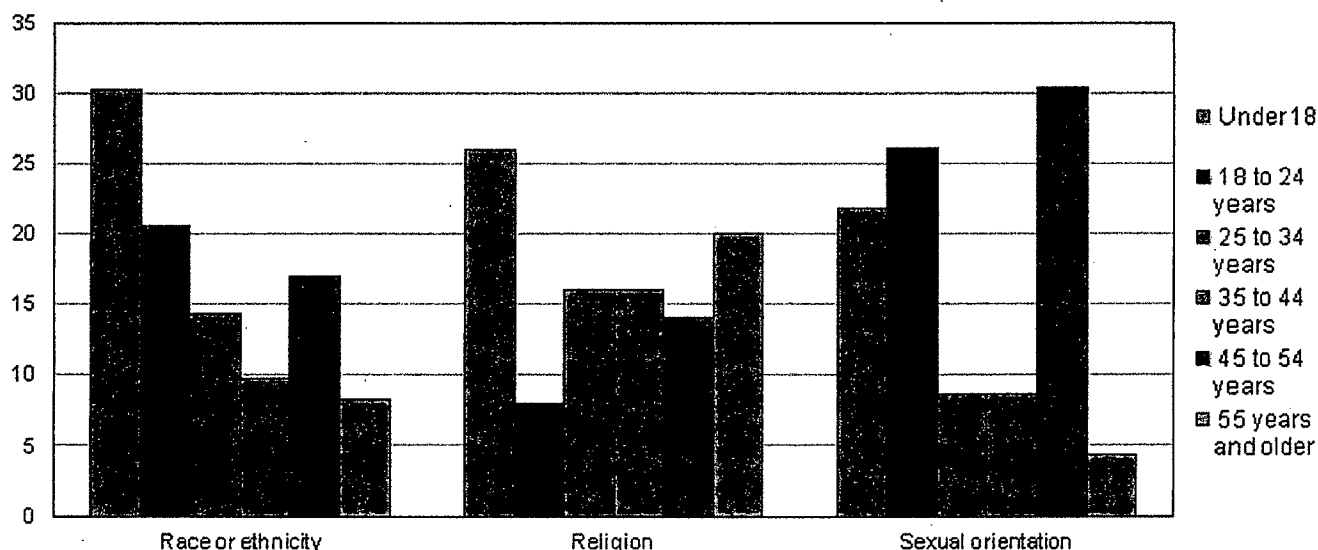
In contrast to violent crimes in general, most victims of violent hate crimes (63%) did not know the accused (in incidents where an accused was identified).

Decline in the number of youth accused of hate-motivated mischief

One in four individuals accused of hate crimes in 2013 were youth aged 12 to 17 (25%) (Chart 6, Table 6).¹⁴ This was a decline from the previous year when 35% of accused were youth. Between 2012 and 2013, there was a 37% decrease in the number of youth accused of hate crimes. This decline was primarily due to a notable decrease (-73%) in the number of youth accused of hate-motivated mischief. This decline in the number of youth accused of mischief accounted for almost all of the decrease in the number of individuals accused of hate crimes between 2012 and 2013.

Chart 6
Age distribution of persons accused in hate crime incidents, by motivation,
Canada, 2013

percent



Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John reporting to the UCR 2.2 Supplemental Survey. Excludes accused where age is unknown or over 89. In 2013, there was information on 346 accused individuals associated with 277 incidents. In 14% of these incidents, more than one accused was identified.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

In contrast to the large decline in the number of youth accused of non-violent hate crimes (-65%), police reported an 8% increase in the number of youth accused of violent hate crimes from 2012 to 2013.

The most common hate-motivated violent offence for youth in 2013 was assault (of all levels), accounting for 33% of youth accused of hate crimes. In violent incidents with at least one youth accused, 69% of these incidents had at least one youth victim. Violent hate crime, particularly assault, was even more frequent among young adults; 60% of 18- to 24-year-olds accused of hate crimes in 2013 were accused of assault.

The majority (81%) of those accused of hate crimes were male. Young males under age 25 made up 39% of hate crime accused. For crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation, young males accounted for 54% of accused.

Overview of specific types of hate crimes

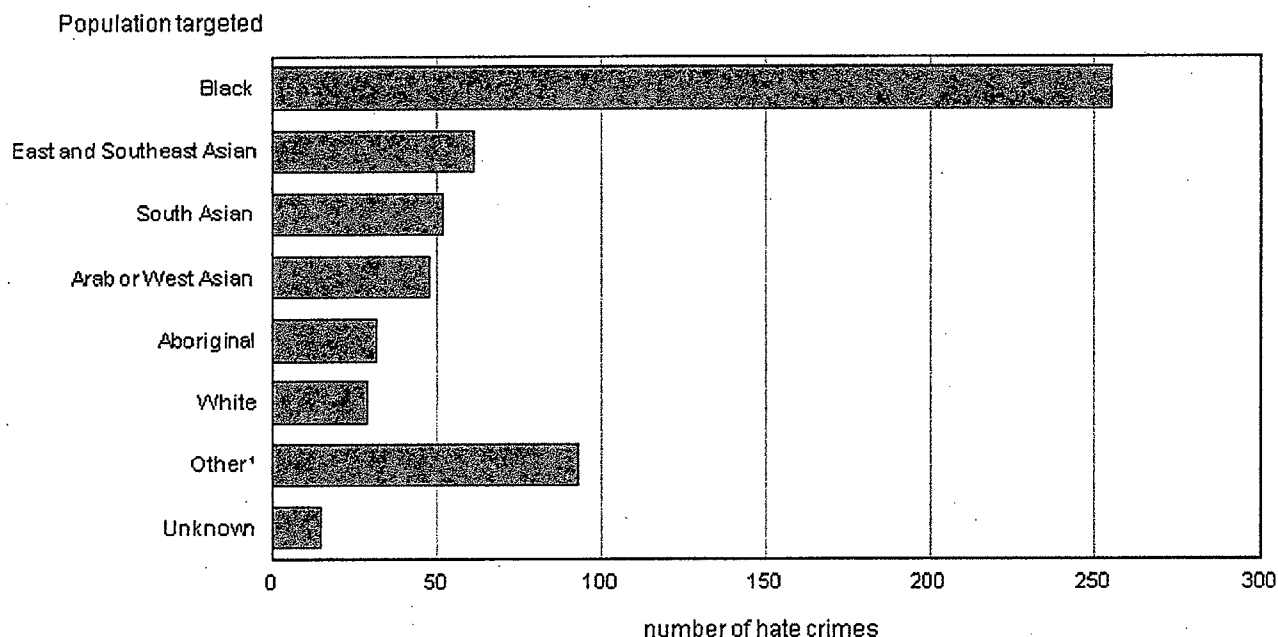
The remainder of this report provides detailed highlights of crimes motivated by hatred of a race/ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation. Because the number of hate crime incidents in selected categories can be relatively small, a change in reported hate crimes from one year to the next can have a considerable impact on the reported characteristics of these incidents (or victims and accused). For this reason, information on the characteristics of hate crimes targeting specific populations in this section are based on all incidents reported over a four-year period (from 2010 to 2013). As aggregate counts for the four years can still be relatively small, caution should be taken in comparing the characteristics for different groups.

Police-reported hate crimes motivated by hatred of a race or ethnicity

According to the National Household Survey (NHS), 19% of the Canadian population in 2011 was a member of a visible minority group,¹⁵ compared to 16% in the 2006 Census and 13% in the 2001 Census.¹⁶ In the context of this increasing diversity, hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity are of particular concern as they comprise half of all police-reported hate crimes in Canada.

In 2013, there were 585 police-reported hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity. Black populations continued to be the most highly targeted group among these incidents, accounting for 44% of racial hate crimes (or 22% of all hate crimes).¹⁷ Hate crimes targeting East and Southeast Asian populations¹⁸ comprised 10% of race/ethnicity hate crimes, followed by those targeting South Asian¹⁹ (9%), Arab and West Asian²⁰ (8%) and Aboriginal (5%) populations (Chart 7, Table 7). It should be noted that the overlap between race/ethnicity and religion for some populations may have an impact on hate crime statistics, as some religious populations (communities) may also be targeted in hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity.

Chart 7
Number of police-reported hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity,
Canada, 2013



1. Includes motivations based upon race or ethnicity not otherwise stated (e.g. Latin American, South American) as well as hate crimes which target more than one race or ethnic group.

Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Between 2012 and 2013 there was a 17% decline in police-reported hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity, with 119 fewer incidents reported. The decline was greatest for hate crimes targeting Arab and West Asian (-16 incidents) and Black populations (-40 incidents). As with hate crime generally, the declines were primarily in non-violent incidents. There was an increase in reported hate crimes targeting East and Southeast Asian populations (+11 incidents) as well as White populations (+9 incidents). In these cases, the increase was primarily in the number of violent incidents.

Text box 4

Hate crime rates for selected targeted populations

A rate of hate crime for selected groups was calculated for this report to estimate the number of police-reported hate crime incidents per 100,000 individuals in the target population.²¹ This rate should not be interpreted as a victimization rate, as it also includes crimes where no direct victim was involved (e.g. public graffiti). Instead, it takes into account the fact that hate crimes not only affect their immediate victims, but also have an impact on the populations they target as well as the wider community where the incident took place (Fashola 2011; McDonald and Hogue 2007). Even a 'victimless' crime, such as hate graffiti written in a public place, may have a broad effect on the population it targets.

Using demographic information from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) on visible minority groups and religion, rates are provided for selected populations targeted by hate crimes. These were calculated as the number of hate crimes in 2013 targeting a specific group per 100,000 persons in Canada identifying as members of that group in 2011. For example, the rate for hate crimes targeting Jewish populations is calculated as the number of hate crimes motivated by hatred of the Jewish religion per 100,000 persons in Canada who reported their religion in the 2011 NHS as Jewish.

These rates are estimated, as they are based on population data from 2011.²² Comparison of rates for different groups is not recommended.

Because of the small number of hate crimes targeting specific groups, characteristics of incidents, victims and accused may vary considerably from year to year. For this reason, information on the characteristics of hate crime in this section is based on all hate crimes reported for the four-year period from 2010 to 2013. It is also important to note that information on type of offence as well as the characteristics of victims and accused was not available for municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John.

It is not possible to calculate a specific hate crime rate for hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation as comparable population counts by sexual orientation are not available.

Hate crimes targeting Black populations

In 2013, there were 255 police-reported hate crime incidents that targeted Black populations. This represented an estimated rate of 27.0 incidents per 100,000 persons in Canada reporting that they were Black.

Over the period from 2010 to 2013, about two-thirds (66%) of hate crimes targeting Black populations were non-violent, mostly involving mischief (56%). Violent offences made up 34% of hate crimes targeting Black populations. More specifically, assault accounted for 19% of hate crimes against Black populations.

Victims of violent hate crimes targeting Black populations from 2010 to 2013 were predominantly male (73%). As with hate crimes in general, victims were often young; 39% were under age 25.

The majority (55%) of individuals accused of hate crimes targeting Black populations from 2010 to 2013 were under age 25, including 34% under age 18. Of these accused youth (aged 12 to 17), 42% were accused of mischief.

Hate crimes targeting East and Southeast Asian populations

There were 61 police-reported hate crimes targeting East and Southeast Asian populations in 2013, or an estimated rate of 2.4 per 100,000 persons in Canada reporting that they were East or Southeast Asian.²³

As with other types of hate crime, mischief was the most common offence, comprising 39% of hate crime incidents targeting East and Southeast Asian populations. Over the period from 2010 to 2013, however, about half (52%) of hate crimes targeting these populations involved violent offences. Nearly one-third (31%) of all hate crimes targeting these populations were incidents of assault.

About three-quarters (74%) of victims of violent hate crimes targeting East and Southeast Asian populations between 2010 and 2013 were male. A large majority (77%) did not know their accused. Most individuals accused of hate crimes targeting East and Southeast Asian populations were male (83%), and the majority (56%) were 25 years of age or older.

Hate crimes targeting South Asian populations

There were 52 police-reported hate crimes targeting South Asian populations in 2013 or an estimated rate of 3.3 hate crimes per 100,000 persons in Canada reporting that they were South Asian.

Mischief was the most common offence in hate crimes targeting this group in 2013 (35%). Over the period from 2010 to 2013, however, six in ten hate crimes (59%) targeting South Asian populations were violent offences. Assault comprised 31% of incidents.

The majority (77%) of victims of violent hate crimes targeting South Asian populations were male, and two-thirds (68%) were aged 25 and over. Most (76%) identified the accused as a stranger.

As with hate crimes in general, most individuals (83%) accused of hate crimes targeting South Asian populations over the four-year period were male. The majority were under age 25 (53%).

Hate crimes targeting Arab and West Asian populations

There were 48 police-reported hate crimes targeting Arab and West Asian populations in 2013. This represents an estimated rate of 8.2 incidents per 100,000 persons in Canada reporting that they were Arab or West Asian.

Over half (56%) of hate crimes targeting Arab and West Asian populations from 2010 to 2013 were non-violent. The most common offence targeting this group was mischief (32%). Violent offences comprised 44% of hate crimes targeting these populations, with assault accounting for 31%.

Victims of violent hate crimes targeting Arab and West Asian populations during this four-year period were predominantly male (68%), and 36% were under age 25.

Most (82%) individuals accused of hate crimes targeting Arabs and West Asian populations over this period were male and the majority (58%) of accused were aged 25 and over.

Hate crimes targeting Aboriginal populations

There were 32 hate crime incidents targeting Aboriginal populations reported by police in 2013. This represented an estimated rate of 2.3 hate crimes per 100,000 persons in Canada reporting that they were an Aboriginal person.

Overall, the single most common offence was mischief (36%). However, violent offences accounted for half (51%) of hate crimes targeting Aboriginal populations reported by police from 2010 to 2013, with 30% involving assault.²⁴

About two-thirds (65%) of victims of violent hate crimes targeting Aboriginal populations over this period were male. They were typically younger than other victims of race/ethnicity hate crime. Nearly one-third (30%) of victims of Aboriginal hate crimes reported from 2010 to 2013 were under age 18. An additional 19% were aged 18 to 24 years.

Nearly half of victims in violent hate crimes targeting Aboriginal populations reported an injury (45%, mostly minor), and the majority (59%) identified the accused as a stranger.

The majority of individuals accused of hate crimes targeting Aboriginal populations were youth or young adults: 46% were under age 18 and another 24% were 18 to 24 years old. The vast majority (91%) of accused were male.

Police-reported hate crimes motivated by hatred of a religion

According to the 2011 National Household Survey, the increased ethno-cultural diversity in Canada has been paralleled by an increase in the proportion of people who reported religious affiliations other than Christianity. In 2011, 7.2% of the Canadian population reported that they were Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist, compared to 4.9% in 2001. The Jewish population has remained stable at 1%. Two-thirds (67.3%) of the Canadian population reported affiliation with a Christian religion, with 38.7% of Canadians being Roman Catholic. Almost one-quarter (23.9%) of Canadians reported no religious affiliation, compared to 16.5% in 2001.

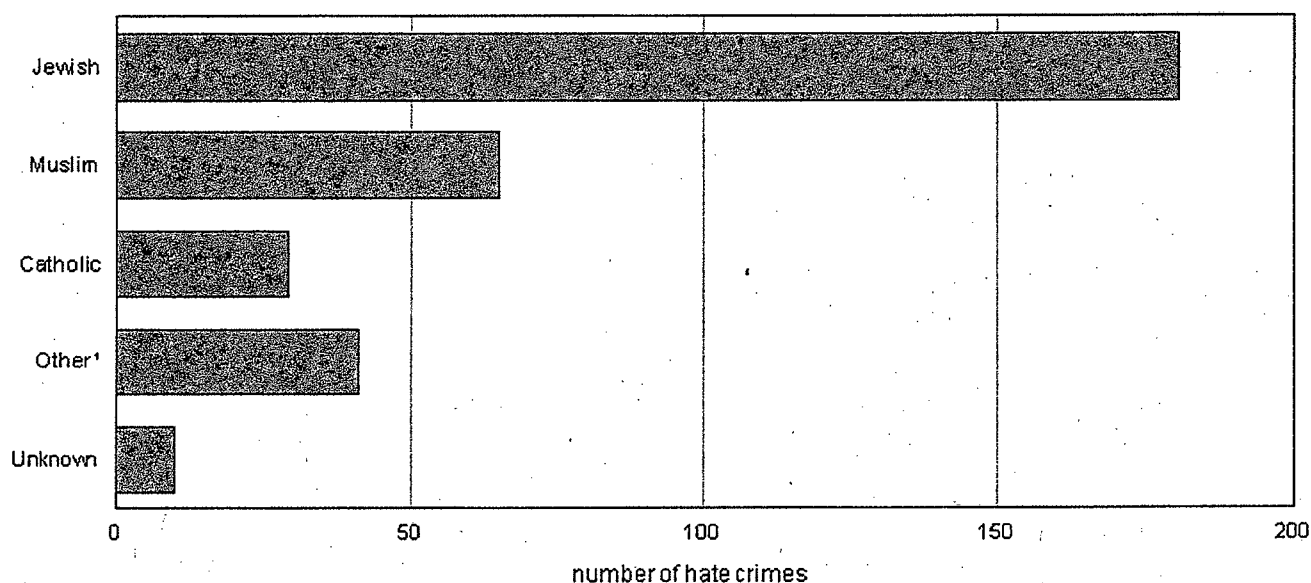
The majority of Canadians who reported non-Christian religions were also members of a visible minority group, with one exception. In 2011, 88% of Muslims and 97% of Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs residing in Canada were also members of a visible minority group.²⁵ The exception was for those who were Jewish, among whom 2% were members of a visible minority group. The overlap between race/ethnicity and religion may have an impact on hate crime statistics, as some religious populations (communities) may also be targeted in hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity.

In 2013, there were 326 police-reported hate crimes motivated by hatred of a religion or religious group — 28% of hate crimes. Hate crimes targeting Jewish populations were the most frequently reported, accounting for 56% of religious hate crimes in 2013 (16% of all hate crime incidents) (Chart 8, Table 7).

Chart 8

Number of police-reported hate crimes motivated by religion, Canada, 2013

Population targeted



1. Includes motivations based upon religions not otherwise stated including non-Catholic Christian denominations as well as Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist, etc.

Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

There were 93 fewer religion-motivated hate crime incidents reported in 2013 than in 2012, a 22% decrease resulting from a drop in non-violent offences, primarily mischief. The decrease occurred for hate crimes targeting all religious groups except Muslim.

Hate mischief related to religious property

Two types of hate crime involve mischief. Most hate crimes involving mischief are labeled 'other mischief' motivated by hate, such as hate graffiti in a public place or on someone's home. In addition, the *Criminal Code* (s. 430) specifically lists mischief in relation to religious property motivated by hate, bias or prejudice as a specific hate crime offence. For the period 2010 to 2013, there was an average of 67 incidents per year of mischief motivated by hate in relation to religious property reported by police (43 incidents in 2013).²⁶ The most common categories identified in police-reported hate mischief related to religious property were Catholic (26% of incidents) and "Other" unspecified religions, which includes non-Catholic Christian denominations as well as Buddhist, Sikh, Hindu, and others (22% of incidents). It should be noted that 28% of the incidents motivated by religion over this four-year period were identified as "unknown religion". These may include incidents of mischief in cemeteries where no specific religion can be identified.

Hate crimes targeting Jewish populations

There were 181 hate-motivated crimes targeting the Jewish religion reported by police in 2013, or an estimated rate of 54.9 police-reported hate crimes per 100,000 individuals reporting that they were Jewish.

The majority (84%) of these incidents targeting Jewish populations between 2010 and 2013 were non-violent. Three-quarters of hate crimes targeting Jewish populations were mischief: 7% were mischief motivated by hate in relation to religious property, and 68% were other mischief motivated by hate.

Violent offences accounted for 16% of hate crimes targeting Jewish populations over this four-year period. The most common violent offence was uttering threats, accounting for 37% of violent incidents (6% of all Jewish hate crimes). Assaults (of all types) comprised 20% of violent Jewish hate crimes, or 3% of all Jewish hate crimes.

The majority (61%) of victims of violent hate crimes targeting Jewish populations between 2010 and 2013 were male and 53% were 35 years of age and older. The majority, 88%, reported no physical injury. Over half (56%) of these victims identified the accused as a stranger.

Of individuals accused of hate crimes targeting Jewish populations over this period, 86% were male. Nearly half (44%) were under age 18; another 22% were 18 to 24 years of age. More than half (57%) of accused under age 25 were accused of mischief.

Hate crimes targeting Muslim populations

Police reported 65 crimes motivated by hatred against the Muslim religion in 2013, representing an estimated rate of 6.2 hate crimes per 100,000 individuals reporting that they were Muslim. This was an increase over 2012 (+20 incidents). It is important to note, however, that, according to the 2011 National Household Survey, 88% of the Muslim population were also members of visible minority groups such as Arab and West Asian or South Asian, and may also be targeted by hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity (see Text box 2). In this context, therefore, it can be noted that between 2012 and 2013, the number of police-reported hate crime incidents targeting Arab and West Asian and South Asian populations declined nationally. The only exception was in Quebec, where the number of hate crimes targeting both Muslim (+9) as well as Arab and West Asian populations (+7) increased.

From 2010 to 2013, the majority (67%) of hate crimes targeting Muslim populations were non-violent and the most common offence was mischief (32%) or mischief motivated by hate in relation to religious property (12%). Compared to hate crimes targeting other religions, hate crimes targeting Muslim populations were more likely to be violent offences (33%).

Over the period from 2010 to 2013, Muslim populations had the highest percentage of hate crime victims who were female (47%). This may be related to the fact that the practice of wearing head coverings may make religious identity more visible for Muslim women than for men. For example, the National Council of Canadian Muslims recently noted that a particularly high percentage of attacks against individuals involved Muslim women wearing hijabs (Islamic head-coverings) (National Council of Canadian Muslims 2014).²⁷

Victims also tended to be older than with other types of hate crime. Over the four-year period, 65% of victims of violent hate crimes targeting Muslims were 35 years of age or older.

Individuals accused of hate crimes against Muslims from 2010 to 2013 were also more likely to be female and also tended to be older than those accused of hate crimes in general. Over the four-year period, 31% of accused were female, and nearly two-thirds of accused were 35 years of age or older.

Police-reported hate crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation

There were 186 police-reported hate crime incidents in 2013 that were motivated by sexual orientation, one more than the previous year.

These hate crimes were more likely to be violent than hate crimes targeting other groups. Over the four-year period from 2010 to 2013, about two-thirds of these hate crimes involved violent offences (ranging from 65% to 67%). The most common offence within hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation was assault, with 25% of incidents being common assault and another 11% reported as more serious assaults. These were primarily assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) (10%). Over the four-year period, nine incidents of aggravated assault (level 3) were reported.²⁸

Mischief accounted for 28% of hate crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation.

Of the victims of violent hate crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation from 2010 to 2013, 83% were male, and 48% were under age 25. Males under 25 accounted for 39% of victims.

Among all victims of violent hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation between 2010 and 2013, 61% identified the accused as a stranger. Nearly half (46%) sustained injuries, mainly minor.

Between 2010 and 2013, of those accused of hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation, 64% were under age 25, and 91% of all accused were male. Over half (59%) of those accused were young males under 25 years of age.

Summary

Canadian police services reported 1,167 hate crimes in 2013, 17% fewer incidents than in 2012. There was a 30% drop in non-violent hate crimes, primarily mischief. In contrast, the number of violent hate crimes increased 4% between 2012 and 2013.

Most police-reported hate crime involved non-violent offences, particularly mischief, which accounted for about half of hate crime incidents in 2013. Consistent with previous years, the most frequent motivations for hate crime were race or ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation. Nearly two-thirds (66%) of crimes motivated by hatred of a sexual orientation in 2013 were violent. This was also true for 44% of crimes motivated by hatred of a race or ethnicity. Among religious hate crimes, 18% were violent.

It is important to note that the measurement of hate crimes in Canada, as reported by police, has been evolving over the past two decades and is continuing to evolve. Analysis of police-reported hate crimes over time and for specific jurisdictions and motivations shows that the reporting of hate crimes is sensitive to changes to reporting practices, which may be influenced by a variety of factors, including the introduction of police hate crime initiatives and public awareness campaigns.

Survey description

This report uses data from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2). This is a microdata survey that captures detailed information on crimes reported to and substantiated by police, comprising the characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. In response to changing information needs, the survey was modified in 2005 (UCR2.2) to enable identification of incidents motivated by hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or any other similar factor, such as occupation or political beliefs.

In the UCR Survey, police services can report up to four offences per incident. However, to conform to statistical reporting standards for this survey, only the most serious offence in an incident is used in this analysis.

In 2013, police services reporting to the UCR2.2 served 86% of the population of Canada.

A supplemental survey has been conducted each year since 2006 as a means of obtaining information on hate-motivated crimes from those police services reporting microdata but which had not yet converted their electronic reporting systems to the newest UCR2.2 version. These respondents were asked to identify those criminal incidents that had been motivated by hate and to manually provide the detailed motivation of each incident to Statistics Canada. Additional information (e.g., type of crime, weapon use, level of injury and relationship) was not provided by these respondents. In 2013, the municipal police services providing information to the supplemental survey were Toronto, Calgary, Québec, and Saint John.

Combined, coverage from UCR2.2 and the supplemental survey in 2013 is estimated at 99% of the population of Canada.

The Oshawa CMA is excluded from the analysis of hate crimes by CMA due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. For the same reason, data from the Halton and Durham police services are also excluded. The exclusion of information from Halton police affects the coverage for the Toronto and Hamilton CMA. The exclusion of information from the Durham police affects coverage for Toronto. As a result, information for the CMA of Toronto reflects data from police serving 91% of the population of the CMA of Toronto. For Hamilton, data cover 74% of the Hamilton CMA population.

The UCR2 survey collects information on victims of violent crimes when they are identified in an incident. In 2013, information on 412 victims of violent offences was reported in 336 hate crime incidents. In 16% of violent hate crime incidents involving victims, more than one victim was identified. Information on victims reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It is not provided by police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey.

UCR2 also collects information about persons accused of hate crime. In 2013, there was information on 346 accused individuals associated with 277 incidents. This included 3 accused under age 12 who cannot be charged with an offence under the *Criminal Code*. In 14% of these incidents, more than one accused was identified. Information on accused reflects data reported by police services serving 86% of the population of Canada. It is not provided by police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey.

Data on hate crimes are also available in CANSIM tables 252-0091, 252-0092, and 252-0093.

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Notes

1. When comparing estimates from the 2001 and 2006 Census long forms and estimates from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), users should take into account the fact that the two sources represent different populations. The target population for the 2001 and 2006 Census long forms included usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad, whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them. Moreover, the NHS estimates are derived from a voluntary survey and are therefore subject to potentially higher non-response error than those derived from the 2001 and 2006 Census long forms.

2. Information on religion was not collected in the 2006 Census.

3. These offences are described in *Criminal Code* sections 318 (1), 319 (1), 319 (2), and 430 (4.1).
4. Data at the police service level is available on CANSIM (table 252-0091) and upon request.
5. This analysis includes crimes that have been confirmed to be or are strongly suspected to be motivated by hate (see Text box 1).
6. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown motivations.
7. When a criminal incident is identified as being motivated by hate, a detailed motivation (e.g., hatred of a specific ethnicity or religion, etc.) is recorded based on the circumstances of the incident. It is worth noting that some groups may be targeted due to hatred of multiple factors (e.g., religion and race/ethnicity). Where a hate crime incident may involve more than one motivation, the incident is reported once by police and according to the primary motivation as determined by the circumstances of the incident (see Text box 2).
8. Information on violent and non-violent offences is based on those incidents for which incident characteristics were reported and reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada (84% of all hate crimes). Information on some incident characteristics as well as the characteristics of victims and accused was not available for municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John.
9. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this analysis owing to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. In 2013, coverage for each CMA was virtually 100%, except in Saskatoon (99%), Thunder Bay (98%), Brantford (95%), Windsor (91%), Toronto (91%), and Hamilton (74%).
10. The 10 largest CMAs in 2013 were, in order of size, Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part), Winnipeg, Québec, Hamilton, and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo. Population information on CMAs has been adjusted to reflect policing boundaries.
11. It should be noted that the hate crime rate in Hamilton is based on 74% of the population of the Hamilton census metropolitan area (CMA) as it excludes information from the Halton Regional Police Service that polices part of the Hamilton CMA.
12. This section looks at the characteristics of victims, not at the characteristics of incidents. Information on victims is limited to violent offences and reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. In 2013, information on 412 victims was reported in 336 violent hate crime incidents. In 16% of hate crime incidents involving victims, more than one victim was identified.
13. Includes incidents that did not involve the use of a weapon or physical force, such as threats.
14. This section looks at the characteristics of accused individuals, not of the incidents. Information on accused reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include municipal police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. In 2013, there was information on 346 accused individuals associated with 277 incidents. This included 3 accused under age 12 who cannot be charged with an offence under the *Criminal Code*. In 14% of these incidents, more than one accused was identified.
15. Categories in the Statistics Canada Visible minority variable include South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese and Visible minority 'not included elsewhere' (n.i.e.).
16. See Note 1.
17. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown motivations.
18. Such as Chinese, Filipino, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese.
19. Such as East Indian, Pakistani or Sri Lankan.
20. Such as Afghan, Egyptian, Iranian, Iraqi, Israeli, Lebanese, or Saudi Arabian.

21. These specific rates are not comparable to the overall hate crime rate for Canada which is calculated as the number of hate crimes per 100,000 population. Rates are provided where population information from the 2011 NHS is available.
22. Because population information is based on the 2011 National Household Survey, rates may be influenced where population changes between 2011 and 2013 differ for different groups.
23. NHS population counts used for this rate include Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean and Southeast Asian populations.
24. This information is based on hate crimes reported from 2010 to 2013. It is important to note that most of the incidents for this four-year period were reported in 2012 and 2013. The increase in these two years is partly due to improved reporting in Thunder Bay.
25. In the context of this analysis, it is important to note that some individuals may not be visible minorities, but may still be visibly identifiable as members of a specific religious group. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.' Categories in the Statistics Canada Visible minority variable include South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, and Visible minority not included elsewhere (n.i.e.):
26. Information on hate mischief is based on those incidents for which incident characteristics were reported and reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada (83% of all hate crimes). Information on some incident characteristics as well as the characteristics of victims and accused was not available for police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John.
27. The National Council of Canadian Muslims tracks hate incidents against Muslims as reported to them or in the press.
28. Information on violent and non-violent offences is based on those incidents for which incident characteristics were reported and reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada (84% of all hate crimes). Information on offences was not available for police services in Toronto, Calgary, Québec and Saint John.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, 2012 and 2013

Type of motivation	2012		2013	
	number	percent	number	percent
Race or ethnicity	704	51	585	51
Religion	419	30	326	28
Sexual orientation	185	13	186	16
Language	13	1	15	1
Sex	10	1	9	1
Disability	8	1	6	1
Age	4	0 ^s	3	0 ^s
Other ¹	47	3	27	2
Unknown	24	...	10	...
Total	1,414	100	1,167	100

... not applicable

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. Includes other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 2
Police-reported hate crimes, by most serious violation, Canada, 2013

Most serious violation	Race/ethnicity	Religion	Sexual orientation	Other ¹	Total
	percent				
Non-violent	56	82	34	52	60
Mischief in relation to religious property ²	0	17	0	0	4
Other mischief	48	55	29	20	45
Public incitement of hatred ²	2	4	0	24	4
Other non-violent offences ³	6	7	5	8	6
Violent	44	18	66	48	40
Total assault	25	7	32	22	21
Common assault (Level 1)	19	4	23	14	15
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (Level 2)	5	2	8	6	5
Aggravated assault (Level 3)	0 ^s	0	1	2	0 ^s
Other assault	1	1	0	0	1
Uttering threats	12	5	18	16	11
Criminal harassment	5	2	11	4	5
Other violent offences ⁴	2	4	5	6	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

2. These offences are by definition hate crimes. The other listed offences are general *Criminal Code* offences, such as assault, uttering threats, etc., motivated by hate.

3. Other non-violent offences include crimes against property or other non-violent criminal violations.

4. Other violent offences include other crimes against persons involving violence or threat of violence such as robbery or harassing telephone calls.

Note: Information in this table reflects data from municipal and provincial police services as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) covering 86% of the Canadian population. As such, this table excludes a small number of police services that do not report to the UCR2.2 Survey, among which are the municipal police services for Toronto, Calgary and Quebec. However, it does include any counts that occurred within the jurisdiction of police services not reporting to UCR2.2, but that were investigated by other police services that do report, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Ontario Provincial Police, or the Sûreté du Québec. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Total includes incidents where hate motivation was unknown.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 3
Police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, by province and territory, 2013

Province and territory	Race or ethnicity		Religion		Sexual orientation		Other ¹		Total	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4
Prince Edward Island	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4
Nova Scotia	12	1.3	3	0.3	4	0.4	0	0.0	19	2.0
New Brunswick	7	0.9	6	0.8	5	0.7	3	0.4	21	2.8
Quebec	68	0.8	48	0.6	18	0.2	41	0.5	184	2.3
Ontario	304	2.3	198	1.5	88	0.7	10	0.1	600	4.5
Manitoba	17	1.4	7	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1	26	2.1
Saskatchewan	11	1.0	1	0.1	3	0.3	0	0.0	16	1.5
Alberta	83	2.1	27	0.7	27	0.7	3	0.1	140	3.5
British Columbia	76	1.7	35	0.8	37	0.8	2	0.0	150	3.3
Yukon	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7
Northwest Territories	5	11.5	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	6	13.8
Nunavut	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada	585	1.7	326	0.9	186	0.5	60	0.2	1,167	3.3

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada. Total includes incidents where hate motivation was unknown.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 4
Number and rate of police-reported hate crimes, by census metropolitan area, 2012 and 2013

Census metropolitan area ¹	2012	2013	2012	2013
	number		rate per 100,000 population	
Abbotsford–Mission	12	4	6.7	2.3
Barrie	6	1	3.0	0.5
Brantford	4	2	3.0	1.5
Calgary	64	60	4.9	4.4
Edmonton	34	48	2.8	3.7
Gatineau ²	15	5	4.7	1.5
Greater Sudbury	3	1	1.8	0.6
Guelph	5	8	3.9	6.2
Halifax	17	12	4.1	2.9
Hamilton ³	126	95	23.2	17.4
Kelowna	3	3	1.7	1.6
Kingston	14	6	8.6	3.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	30	13	5.6	2.4
London	28	27	5.6	5.4
Moncton	10	10	7.1	7.0
Montréal	95	119	2.4	3.0
Ottawa ⁴	100	64	10.5	6.6
Peterborough	16	8	13.2	6.6
Québec	28	19	3.7	2.4
Regina	5	6	2.2	2.6
Saguenay	1	4	0.7	2.4
Saint John	1	0	0.7	0.0
Saskatoon	4	2	1.4	0.7
Sherbrooke	11	10	5.7	5.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	13	9	2.9	2.0
St. John's	3	1	1.6	0.5
Thunder Bay	20	25	16.6	20.9
Toronto ⁵	277	265	5.2	4.9
Trois-Rivières	1	2	0.7	1.3
Vancouver	123	121	5.0	5.0
Victoria	24	7	6.6	2.0
Windsor	14	10	4.6	3.3
Winnipeg	17	20	2.1	2.5
Total CMA⁶	1,155	1,012	4.8	4.1
Total non-CMA	259	155	2.5	1.5
Canada	1,414	1,167	4.1	3.3

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. In 2013, coverage for each CMA was virtually 100%, with the exception of Saskatoon (99%), Thunder Bay (98%), Brantford (95%), Windsor (91%), Toronto (91%), and Hamilton (74%).

2. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

3. Excludes the portion of Halton Regional Police Service that polices the Hamilton CMA.

4. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

5. Excludes the portions of Halton Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service that police the Toronto CMA.

6. Includes Halton Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service. May include a small number of offences that occurred outside of a CMA, as 6% of the population policed by Durham Regional Police Service falls outside the boundaries of a CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 5
Characteristics of hate crime victims, Canada, 2013

Characteristic	Race or ethnicity	Religion	Sexual orientation	Other ¹	Total
			percent		
Sex²					
Male	70	47	81	55	69
Female	30	53	19	45	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Age³					
Under 18 years	12	13	12	7	12
18 to 24 years	21	10	22	7	19
25 to 34 years	25	10	22	25	23
35 to 44 years	19	31	20	18	20
45 to 54 years	13	23	16	18	15
55 years and older	10	13	7	25	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Relationship to accused⁴					
Stranger	65	61	60	55	63
Acquaintance or family member ⁵	35	39	40	45	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Injuries⁶					
No injury or not applicable ⁷	68	92	54	72	68
Minor physical injury	28	6	44	21	28
Major physical injury	4	2	2	7	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

2. Excludes victims where sex is unknown.

3. Excludes victims where age is unknown or over 89.

4. Excludes victims where relationship to accused is unknown.

5. Includes casual acquaintances, neighbours, business relationships, exboy/girlfriends, friends, and other non-family acquaintances as well as members of immediate family or extended family.

6. Excludes victims where injuries are unknown.

7. Not applicable refers to incidents which did not involve the use of a weapon or physical force.

Note: Information in this table reflects data from municipal and provincial police services as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) covering 86% of the Canadian population. As such, this table excludes a small number of police services that do not report to the UCR2.2 Survey, among which are the municipal police services for Toronto, Calgary and Quebec. However, it does include any counts that occurred within the jurisdiction of police services not reporting to UCR2.2, but that were investigated by other police services that do report, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Ontario Provincial Police, or the Sûreté du Québec. Information on victims is limited to incidents involving violent offences. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Total includes information for incidents where hate crime motivation is unknown. In 2013, information on 412 victims was reported in 336 violent hate crime incidents. In 16% of hate crime incidents involving victims, more than one victim was identified.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 6
 Characteristics of persons accused of hate crimes, Canada, 2013

Characteristic	Race or ethnicity	Religion	Sexual orientation percent	Other ¹	Total
Sex²					
Male	75	88	94	79	81
Female	25	12	6	21	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Age³					
Under 12	2	0	0	0	1
12 to 17 years	29	26	22	8	25
18 to 24 years	21	8	26	33	22
25 to 34 years	14	16	9	4	12
35 to 44 years	10	16	9	25	11
45 to 54 years	17	14	30	21	19
55 years and older	8	20	4	8	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

2. Excludes accused where sex is unknown.

3. Excludes accused where age is unknown or over 89. It should be noted that children under the age of 12 cannot be charged with a criminal offence.

Note: Information in this table reflects data from municipal and provincial police services as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) covering 86% of the Canadian population. As such, this table excludes a small number of police services that do not report to the UCR2.2 Survey, among which are the municipal police services for Toronto, Calgary and Quebec. However, it does include any counts that occurred within the jurisdiction of police services not reporting to UCR2.2, but that were investigated by other police services that do report, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Ontario Provincial Police, or the Sûreté du Québec. Percentages do not always add to 100% due to rounding. Total includes information for incidents where hate crime motivation is unknown. In 2013, there was information on 346 accused individuals associated with 277 incidents. This included 3 accused under age 12 who cannot be charged with an offence under the *Criminal Code*. In 14% of these incidents, more than one accused was identified.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 7
Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2012 and 2013

Detailed motivation	2012		2013	
	number	percent	number	percent
Race/ethnicity	704	51	585	51
Black	295	21	255	22
East and Southeast Asian	50	4	61	5
South Asian	55	4	52	4
Arab/West Asian	64	5	48	4
Aboriginal	33	2	32	3
White	20	1	29	3
Other ¹	156	11	93	8
Race not specified	31	2	15	1
Religion	419	30	326	28
Jewish	242	17	181	16
Muslim	45	3	65	6
Catholic	37	3	29	3
Other ²	54	4	41	4
Religion not specified	41	3	10	1
Sexual Orientation	185	13	186	16
Other ³	82	6	60	5
Unknown	24	...	10	...
Total	1,414	100	1,167	100

... not applicable

1. Includes motivations based upon race or ethnicity not otherwise stated (e.g. Latin American, South American) as well as hate crimes which target more than one race or ethnic group.

2. Includes motivations based upon religions not otherwise stated (e.g. Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist).

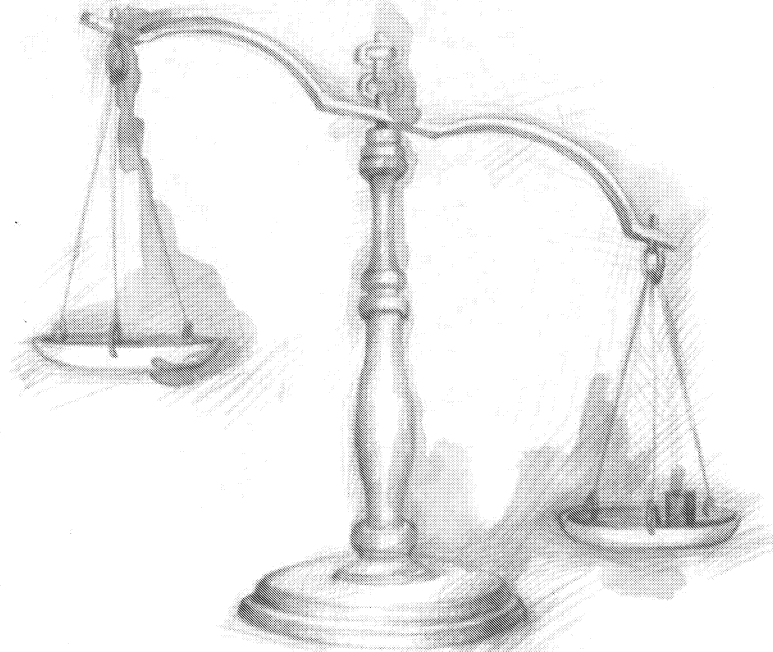
3. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex and other similar factors (e.g. occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 99% of the population of Canada. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

MINISTER BINDER

Criminal Justice System Review (CJSR) Roundtables & Engagements



Vancouver (BC)

August 15-16, 2016

Criminal Justice System Review (CJSR) Engagements

Vancouver, BC

August 15-16, 2016

2016-017242
(MINISTER BINDER)

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TAB 1
Protected B
SCENARIO

2016-017242

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Criminal Justice System Review Engagements Vancouver, British Columbia, August 15-16, 2016

ISSUE

You will be involved in a number of Criminal Justice System Review (CJSR) engagements in Vancouver, British Columbia (BC), on August 15-16, 2016, including two CJSR Roundtables, a meeting with executive from the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR), and a site visit to the Drug Treatment Court in Vancouver.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of the roundtables are for you to receive input and advice on the process and priorities for the CJSR as per the Mandate Letter.

The Vancouver roundtables will be comprised of key criminal justice system stakeholders, including a judge, a police chief, a prosecutor, defence counsel, and non-governmental organizations, such as those representing Indigenous peoples.

s.19(1)

CONSIDERATIONS

[REDACTED] ICCLR, has assisted with the development and organization of the Vancouver roundtables. Both roundtables will focus on specific themes related to the criminal justice system:

Monday August 15 - CJSR Roundtable: Better responses to the mental health/substance use population, including a multidisciplinary approach to sentencing and offender management

Tuesday August 16 - CJSR Roundtable: The long term utility of incarceration and other sentencing options in reducing offending and improving public safety

For additional details regarding your itinerary and engagements in Vancouver, please see **Tab 2**.

The roundtable Agendas and Participant Lists are located at **Tab 3**.

Your Opening Remarks can be found at **Tab 4a** (Monday) and **Tab 4b** (Tuesday) and Closing Remarks for both Monday and Tuesday's roundtables can be found at **Tab 4c**.

Information regarding BC provincial programs funded by Justice Canada is located at **Tab 5**.

For your reference only, the BC fact sheet is located at **Tab 6** (note that Minister Anton was not available to co-chair these particular roundtables).

Short biographies for roundtable participants and ICCLR executive are located at **Tab 7**.

Detailed briefing materials for your site visit, the afternoon of Tuesday August 16, to the Drug Treatment Court in Vancouver can be found at **Tab 8**.

For your reference purposes only, a background deck on the CJSR is located at **Tab 9**.

The Executive Summary of *Criminal Law in Canadian Society* (published by Justice Canada, 1982) can be found at **Tab 10**. This document outlines the findings of the last Criminal Law Review conducted by the Department, and includes reference to crime trends, and the objectives and effectiveness of criminal law.

s.19(1)

Correspondence from the ICCLR is located at **Tab 11** and the Centre's latest Annual Report is located in this binder's **front pocket**. This will provide some contextual information for your meeting with ICCLR executive on Tuesday August 16, immediately following the CJSR roundtable. You will be meeting with: [REDACTED] the Honourable [REDACTED] Board Member and former Board Chair and retired judge of the BC Court of Appeal; and [REDACTED] ICCLR. This meeting will allow ICCLR executive to provide you with an overview of their organization's work and also discuss how it might intersect with the current work and priorities of the Department.

For your background knowledge, the ICCLR, founded in 1991, is a joint initiative of the Government of Canada, the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, and the Province of British Columbia. It is officially affiliated with the United Nations (pursuant to a formal agreement in 1995 between the Government of Canada and the UN). The ICCLR is an independent, international institute that promotes the rule of law, democracy, human rights, and good governance in criminal law and the administration of criminal justice, domestically, regionally and globally. The ICCLR undertakes the development and delivery of technical assistance programs, develops tools and manuals, conducts research and policy analysis, and actively supports international cooperation to fight against serious crimes.

Lastly, a key contacts document is located at **Tab 12**.

CONCLUSION

The roundtables and related events will provide you with an opportunity to meet and hear the views and insights of key stakeholders regarding the CJSR.

PREPARED BY
Bonnie Lidstone
Senior Advisor
Intergovernmental and External Relations Division
613-946-9282

Draft – August 11, 2016

Tab 2

**ITINERARY FOR THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
Criminal Justice System Review Engagements
Vancouver, BC
August 15-16, 2016**

CONTACT INFORMATION

Steve Mihorean – cell: [REDACTED]

s.18(d)

Katie Scrim – cell: [REDACTED]

s.19(1)

***Departmental officials are staying at these accommodations:**

Holiday Inn Vancouver Downtown Hotel & Suites

Address: 1110 Howe St., Vancouver

Tel: 604-684-2151 / 1-800-663-9151

***Minister's Office officials are staying at these accommodations:**

XX

Address:

Tel:

AUGUST XX, 2016

Minister's Travel: (To be confirmed by MO)

Flight #:

Departure:

Arrival:

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 2016

Briefing with Departmental Officials (TBC)

Legal Services Society

400 – 510 Burrard Street

Vancouver, BC

8:45 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

Contact: Stephen Mihorean and Katie Scrim (contact info above)

CJSR Roundtable:

Legal Services Society

400 – 510 Burrard Street

Vancouver, BC

9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Contact: [REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and
Criminal Justice Policy (*host*)

Tel: (250) 595-3707

Cell: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Draft – August 11, 2016

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2016

CJSR Roundtable:

International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR)
University of BC, Allard Building
1822 East Mall
Vancouver, BC
9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Contact: [REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and
Criminal Justice Policy (*host*)

Tel: (250) 595-3707

Cell: [REDACTED] s.19(1)

Email: [REDACTED]

Meeting with ICCLR Executive

University of BC, Allard Building,
1822 East Mall, 2nd Floor
Time: 12:15 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.

Contact [REDACTED]

Tel: (604) 822-9875

Cell: (604) [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]@law.ubc.ca

[REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy
(*host*).

**This meeting is not planned to include lunch*

**It is a good 20 minute taxi ride to your next engagement (barring construction / excessive
traffic).*

**For the site visit at the DTCV – please arrive at 1:50, as court begins promptly at 2:00 p.m.
(details below).*

Site Visit at the Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver

Address: 222 Main Street, Vancouver, Courtroom 303
Vancouver District Provincial Court
Time: 2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Contact: [REDACTED] Downtown Community Court, DTCV,
Vancouver Intensive Supervision Unit

Tel: 604-660-3060

Cell: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]@gov.bc.ca

[REDACTED] will meet the Justice delegation at 1:50 p.m. at the main entrance of the
courthouse and escort the delegation through security and up to the courtroom.

Tab 3

Criminal Justice System Review Roundtable
Vancouver, British Columbia
Legal Services Society
400-510 Burrard St., Vancouver
Monday August 15, 2016
9:00 a.m. – noon

Mental Health and Substance Dependency and the Criminal Justice System

AGENDA

The prevalence of people with mental illness and substance dependency at all stages of the criminal justice process has been recognized for many years. The silo'd nature of justice, health and social services has been identified as a significant impediment to effective action. This session will explore ideas for collaborative measures to mitigate criminal justice involvement, reduce offending and increase recovery.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------|
| 9:00 | Commencement of Roundtable | s.19(1) |
| 9:10 – 9:30 | Welcome and Introductions
Lead: [REDACTED] | |
| | Remarks
Lead: Minister | |
| 9:30 – 10:15 | Recent research on the intersection of justice, mental health and addiction
(15 minutes)
Lead: [REDACTED] | |
| | Discussion: We know that people with mental illness and substance abuse are over-represented in the justice system. What is important to understand about this issue?
Lead: Minister | |
| 10:15 – 10:30 | Break | |

10:30 – 11:15

Discussion: What are we doing right that we could be doing more of? What should we be doing differently? What would be the key actions to change the situation?

Lead: Minister

11:15 – 11:45

Discussion: What are the priorities for action? Is there a requirement for legislative change? Is there anything that could be done immediately?

Lead: Minister

11:45 – 12:00

Closing remarks

Lead: Minister

(Date: 11 August 2016)

Tab 3

Criminal Justice System Review (CJSR) Roundtable
Vancouver, BC
Legal Services Society
400-510 Burrard St., Vancouver
Monday August 15, 2016
9:00 a.m. – noon

s.19(1)

Criminal Justice System Review Roundtable: Better responses to the mental health/substance use population, including a multidisciplinary approach to sentencing and offender management

1. The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
2. [REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (*host*)

Confirmed Participants (confirmed in writing)

3. The Honourable [REDACTED] BC Provincial Court
4. [REDACTED] First Nations Health Council
5. [REDACTED] Defence Counsel, Downtown Community Court
6. [REDACTED] BC's Prosecution Service, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General
7. [REDACTED] Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University
8. [REDACTED] First Nations Health Authority, and former Deputy Provincial Health Officer
9. [REDACTED] BC Justice Summit and BC Justice and Public Safety Council
10. [REDACTED] Legal Services Society BC
11. [REDACTED] Integrated Programs for the Downtown Community Court, Drug Court and Vancouver Integrated Supervision Unit, Corrections Branch
12. [REDACTED] Youth Services Section and Mental Health Portfolio, Vancouver Police Department
13. [REDACTED] of Supportive Housing and Programs, BC Housing
14. [REDACTED] Ending Violence Association of BC

Participants Invited (awaiting response)

15. [REDACTED] Spier & Company Law, and Member, BC Aboriginal Justice Council
16. [REDACTED] Portland Hotel Society
17. [REDACTED] Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, UBC
18. [REDACTED] Depart. of Psychiatry, UBC [REDACTED]

Federal Government Observers

19. [REDACTED] Minister's Office, Justice Canada
20. [REDACTED] Minister's Office, Justice Canada
21. Stephen Mihorean, A/ Director General, Criminal Justice System Review, Justice Canada
22. Katie Scrim, Analyst, Criminal Justice System Review, Justice Canada

(Date: 11 August 2016)

23. [REDACTED] Public Safety, Defence, and Immigration, BC Regional Office, Justice Canada
24. Marion Cook, Regional Manager, Community Safety Programs, Pacific Region, Public Safety Canada

s.19(1)

Declined

1. [REDACTED] Forensic Psychiatric Services, BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services, Provincial Health Services Authority (*unavailable, [REDACTED] has been proposed as an alternate*)
2. [REDACTED] Vancouver Police Department [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED] Appeals and Special Prosecutions, BC Ministry of Justice, Crown Law Division [REDACTED] *attending*)
4. [REDACTED] Vancouver Police Department [REDACTED] *attending*)
5. [REDACTED] Policy, Research, and Planning, CMHA BC (*attending Aug. 16*)

(Final – 12 August 2016 at 2:30 p.m.)



Tab 3

Criminal Justice System Review Roundtable
Vancouver, British Columbia
International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy
University of BC, Allard Building
1822 East Mall, 2nd Floor
Tuesday August 16, 2016
9:00 a.m. – noon

**The Long Term Utility of Incarceration and Other Sentencing Options in Reducing Offending and
Improving Public Safety**

AGENDA

This session will explore options for reducing the use of incarceration while still enhancing public safety. Issues may include reducing the use of mandatory minimum penalties and strategies for structuring sentencing discretion. The successes and challenges of the BC youth justice system will be discussed, including the availability of highly structured community resources for both pre-trial and sentenced youth.

9:00	Commencement of Roundtable	s.19(1)
9:10 – 9:30	Welcome and Introductions <i>Lead:</i> 	
	Remarks <i>Lead: Minister</i>	
9:30 – 10:30	What can the criminal justice system learn from the experiences of the youth justice system in BC in terms of the use of incarceration? (15 minutes) <i>Lead:</i> 	
	Discussion: The long term utility of incarceration and other sentencing options in reducing offending and improving public safety. <i>Lead: Minister</i>	
10:30– 10:45	Break	

(Final – 12 August 2016 at 2:30 p.m.)

- 10:45 – 11:45 Discussion: What are the most effective approaches to increasing the use of alternatives to custody? Are there ways of managing minor offences and administration of justice offences differently? What should the role of incarceration be? How might the federal government encourage greater use of restorative justice? Other advice?
- 11:45 – 12:00 Closing remarks
Lead: Minister

(Date: 11 August 2016)

Tab 3

Criminal Justice System Review (CJSR) Roundtable
Vancouver, BC
International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy
University of BC, Allard Building
1822 East Mall
Tuesday August 16, 2016
9:00 a.m. – noon

s.19(1)

Criminal Justice System Review Roundtable: The long term utility of incarceration and other sentencing options in reducing offending and improving public safety

1. The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
2. [REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (*host*)

Confirmed Participants (confirmed in writing)

3. The Honourable [REDACTED] BC Court of Appeal
4. The Honourable [REDACTED] BC Provincial Court
5. [REDACTED] Criminal Justice Branch, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General
6. [REDACTED] Peck and Company
7. [REDACTED] Defence Counsel
8. [REDACTED] School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University
9. [REDACTED] Legal Services Society
10. [REDACTED] Allard School of Law, University of British Columbia
11. [REDACTED] Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University
12. [REDACTED] School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of the Fraser Valley, [REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform
13. [REDACTED] Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies at Simon Fraser University
14. [REDACTED] Criminal Justice and Legal Access Policy Division, Justice Services Branch, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General
15. [REDACTED] Youth Justice Policy and Program Support, Youth Justice & Forensic Services Branch, Ministry of Children and Family Development
16. [REDACTED] Elizabeth Fry Society of Greater Vancouver
17. [REDACTED] Pivot Legal Society
18. [REDACTED] West Coast Prison Justice Society
19. [REDACTED] BC Victims of Homicide Advisory Committee
20. [REDACTED] Policy, Research, and Planning, Canadian Mental Health Association, BC Division

Participants Invited (awaiting response)

21. [REDACTED] Criminal Defence Counsel

(Date: 11 August 2016)

s.19(1)

Federal Government Observers

22. [REDACTED] Minister's Office, Justice Canada
23. [REDACTED] Minister's Office, Justice Canada
24. Stephen Mihorean, A/ Director General, Criminal Justice System Review, Justice Canada
25. Katie Scrim, Analyst, Criminal Justice System Review, Justice Canada
26. Sandra Weafer, Regional Director, Public Safety, Defence, and Immigration, BC Regional Office, Justice Canada
27. Marion Cook, Regional Manager, Community Safety Programs, Pacific Region, Public Safety Canada

s.19(1)

ICCLR Observer

28. [REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (TBC)

Declined / Not Included for This Roundtable

1. [REDACTED] Snuneymuxw First Nation (*not included for this roundtable*)
2. [REDACTED] Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association of BC (*not included for this roundtable*)
3. [REDACTED] Lawyer, Martland & Saulnier (*not available*)
4. [REDACTED] Pivot Legal Society (*not available* - [REDACTED] attending)
5. [REDACTED] Counsel, Pivot Legal Society (*not available* - [REDACTED] attending)
6. [REDACTED] Prosecution Support, Ministry of Justice, Criminal Justice Branch (*not available* - [REDACTED] attending)

A



Tab 4A
Protected B
2016-017242

**Minister's Opening Remarks
Criminal Justice System Review Roundtables
Legal Services Society
400-510 Burrard St., Vancouver
Vancouver, BC
Monday August 15, 2016 Roundtable**

Introduction:

- *Gilakas'la*. Good morning, everyone.
- It is a pleasure to be with you. I would also like to acknowledge that we are meeting on traditional Musqueam First Nation territory.
- Thank you all for taking time out of your busy schedules to join me in conversation this morning, and thanks in advance to [REDACTED] for agreeing to keep us on track.

s.19(1)

Note: [REDACTED] *will be the informal facilitator of the session and has had a significant hand in developing the programs and short context-setting presentations.*

- The fact that you have agreed to be here, in the middle of August, shows that, like me, you see the possibility that a review of the criminal justice system holds.
- We have an opportunity to create a criminal justice system that is just, compassionate, and timely, one that reflects the values of all Canadians. I am committed to re-engineering the criminal justice system to ensure that Canadians can continue to take pride in it.
- While the theme of our conversation this morning is “Better responses to the mental health and substance use population, including a multi-disciplinary approach to sentencing and offender management”, I am certain the discussion will also touch on what ails our criminal justice system and about what solutions, both long- and short-term, we might envision.
- I am here to listen and I welcome your input and expertise on other criminal justice system topics that might be raised.

- When I was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada nine months ago, my mandate letter from the Prime Minister – with which I am sure you are all now familiar – instructed me to conduct a review of the changes in our criminal justice system and sentencing reforms over the past decade.
- I have been asked to assess these changes – to ensure that our communities are safer and that we are getting good value for our money – and to address gaps and ensure that current provisions are aligned with the objectives of the criminal justice system.
- But this review isn't just about assessing the changes of the past decade. Rather, it should be an overview of the system as a whole and its relationship to other systems. I have taken a broad interpretation of this part of my mandate.
- What we are discussing here today has no fixed end date. This is only one of what I hope will be many opportunities for you and others to contribute to the

review. In fact, it will likely continue long after I am no longer Minister of Justice, which I hope won't be for a while.

- Many issues will require longer-term approaches. For instance, we need to rethink how our social support systems relate to one another so that the criminal justice system no longer continues to be the default when there are failures elsewhere in the social system.
- This undertaking is much bigger than any one person or institution. Systemic change is not going to happen in one mandate, but I am committed to making this review a foundational starting point.
- Although I am certainly aware of the urgency to act quickly and to deliver meaningful results, we need to be thoughtful.
- Our society has evolved in recent decades. The issues facing Canada now differ greatly from the issues we faced when the Charter was enacted. We need to find

new and better approaches to address emerging issues effectively.

- I have been thinking about a few possible objectives for this review, and I would like your views on them – and others that we might identify – before any objectives are publicly articulated.
- First, the review will be based on principles.
- Fundamentally, I believe this review must re-examine, rethink and reaffirm the principles of the criminal justice system, so they remain relevant to Canadian society and consistent with the values of all Canadians.
- The review must enable all Canadians and justice system partners to identify the principles to guide reform of the criminal justice system.
- While the information we have right now tells us a lot about how the criminal justice system functions and what its impacts are, I believe we are all aware there are some notable gaps. This review should strengthen our

ability to know what is happening within the system and across other systems as well.

- So, what should the review look at? I am looking forward to hearing your views, but from my perspective, we first need to look at vulnerable populations and where and how they intersect with the criminal justice system. We know that the system greatly affects the more vulnerable segments of our population.
- Second, we need to ensure that we are dedicating resources to the right things, rather than devoting an inordinate amount of resources to less-serious matters, such as many administration-of-justice offences that are not related to public safety.
- And third, we need to have a criminal justice system that can respond to our rapidly changing world and remains relevant to Canadians. This review is an opportunity to ensure that the criminal justice system is keeping pace with technological and societal change.

- Fundamental to this review will be careful and open collaboration, beginning with a program of consultation and engagement with stakeholders. This is particularly important in the early stages as objectives and principles begin to take shape. I see this as the start of a national conversation about criminal justice in Canada.
- I am excited about the potential this opportunity presents.
- Success will only come with a collaborative effort, one that includes all those involved in the system, provincial and territorial partners, as well as Canadians in general.
- The real challenge will be understanding how any reforms and initiatives – either proposed or ongoing – will contribute to the criminal justice system that Canadians deserve.
- We don't know the answers to that today, but I am committed to finding some constructive and innovative ways to make a concrete difference.

Conclusion:

- Today, I am here to listen – to your ideas, your experiences, your suggestions. In particular, I am anxious to hear about the key pressures and issues you are facing here in BC.
- I realize that there will come a time for more action and less talk. My hope is that the review will lead to actions that will contribute to some meaningful outcomes, no matter how unlikely, even unimaginable, they might seem today – reform that is real and lasting.
- *Gilakas'la*. Thank you.

Prepared by
Stephen T. Mihorean
A/Director General
Criminal Justice System Review
613-957-4940
August 10, 2016

B



Tab 4B
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2016-017242

**Minister's Opening Remarks
Criminal Justice System Review Roundtables
International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal
Justice Policy
University of BC, Allard Building
1822 East Mall
Vancouver, BC
Tuesday August 16, 2016 Roundtable**

Introduction:

- *Gilakas'la*. Good morning, everyone.
- It is a pleasure to be with you. I would also like to acknowledge that we are meeting on traditional Musqueam First Nation territory.
- Thank you all for taking time out of your busy schedules to join me in conversation this morning, and thanks in advance to [REDACTED] for agreeing to keep us on track.

s.19(1)

Note: [REDACTED] will be the informal facilitator of the session and has had a significant hand in developing the programs and short context-setting presentations.

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- While the theme of our conversation this morning is “The long term utility of incarceration and other sentencing options in reducing offending and improving public safety”, I am certain the discussion will also touch on what ails our criminal justice system and about what solutions, both long - and short-term - we might envision.
- I am here to listen and I welcome your input and expertise on other criminal justice system topics that might be raised.

- When I was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada nine months ago, my mandate letter from the Prime Minister – with which I am sure you are all now familiar – instructed me to conduct a review of the changes in our criminal justice system and sentencing reforms over the past decade.
- I have been asked to assess these changes – to ensure that our communities are safer and that we are getting good value for our money – and to address gaps and ensure that current provisions are aligned with the objectives of the criminal justice system.
- But this review isn't just about assessing the changes of the past decade. Rather, it should be an overview of the system as a whole and its relationship to other systems. I have taken a broad interpretation of this part of my mandate.
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review. In fact, it will likely continue long after I am no longer Minister of Justice, which I hope won't be for a while.

- Many issues will require longer-term approaches. For instance, we need to rethink how our social support systems relate to one another so that the criminal justice system no longer continues to be the default when there are failures elsewhere in the social system.
- This undertaking is much bigger than any one person or institution. Systemic change is not going to happen in one mandate, but I am committed to making this review a foundational starting point.
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new and better approaches to address emerging issues effectively.

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ability to know what is happening within the system and across other systems as well.

- So, what should the review look at? I am looking forward to hearing your views, but from my perspective, we first need to look at vulnerable populations and where and how they intersect with the criminal justice system. We know that the system greatly affects the more vulnerable segments of our population.
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- Fundamental to this review will be careful and open collaboration, beginning with a program of consultation and engagement with stakeholders. This is particularly important in the early stages as objectives and principles begin to take shape. I see this as the start of a national conversation about criminal justice in Canada.
- I am excited about the potential this opportunity presents.
- Success will only come with a collaborative effort, one that includes all those involved in the system, provincial and territorial partners, as well as Canadians in general.
- The real challenge will be understanding how any reforms and initiatives – either proposed or ongoing – will contribute to the criminal justice system that Canadians deserve.
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Conclusion:

- Today, I am here to listen – to your ideas, your experiences, your suggestions. In particular, I am anxious to hear about the key pressures and issues you are facing here in BC.
- I realize that there will come a time for more action and less talk. My hope is that the review will lead to actions that will contribute to some meaningful outcomes, no matter how unlikely, even unimaginable, they might seem today – reform that is real and lasting.
- *Gilakas'la*. Thank you.

Prepared by
Stephen T. Mihorean
A/Director General
Criminal Justice System Review
613-957-4940
August 10, 2016

C



Tab 4C
Protected B
2016-017242

**Minister's Closing Remarks
Criminal Justice Review Roundtables
Vancouver, BC
August 15-16, 2016 Roundtables**

- As we come to the end of our time together, let me conclude by thanking you all once again for taking this time out of your summers and for your contributions to this session. I am sorry that we did not have more time together.
- I greatly appreciated hearing all your insightful comments and the experiences that you shared.
- It is always difficult to select the group of experts to attend such a gathering, because of the need to balance all sorts of considerations as I know you appreciate.
- But after spending these few hours with all of you, I have no doubt that we chose the right people to start this journey.

- Our intention is to prepare a short summary of our conversation to share with you.
- As I indicated, today's meeting is but one of the first steps on a much longer process. I thank you once again for your guidance.

PREPARED BY
Stephen T. Mihorean
A/Director General
Criminal Justice System Review
613-957-4940
August 10, 2016

Department of Justice
CanadaMinistère de la Justice
Canada

Allocation Report

Allocation Fiscal Year = 2016-2017
Sub-Service Line not in Assistance (Victims Fund)
Province in British Columbia

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
2005-3-2013	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA P.O. Box 9278 STN PROV GOVT Victoria, British Columbia V8W 9J7

Project Dates: **Start:** 2013/04/01
 End: 2018/03/31

Date Approved : 2013/12/13

IFMS Code : 4500116931

Approved Amount : \$4,968,685.00

Title of Project : Cost-Sharing Agreement - Aboriginal Courtwork Program - British Columbia

Project Description : This Agreement will support funding arrangements between the Department of Justice Canada and the provincial government in support of the Aboriginal Courtwork Program that seeks to facilitate and enhance access to justice by assisting Aboriginal people involved in the criminal justice system to obtain fair, just, equitable and culturally sensitive treatment.
The Aboriginal Courtwork Program provides Aboriginal persons charged with an offence and their family members with timely and accurate information at the earliest possible stage of the criminal justice process; and, serving as a bridge between criminal justice officials and Aboriginal people and communities, by providing a liaison function and facilitating communication and promoting understanding.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$993,737.00

Total: \$993,737.00

Department of Justice
CanadaMinistère de la Justice
Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4817029	PRINCE RUPERT ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY SERVICES SOCIETY 151-309 2nd Avenue West Prince Rupert, British Columbia V8J 3T1
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/05/21
IFMS Code :	4500120300
Approved Amount :	\$308,985.00
Title of Project :	Aboriginal Justice Program
Project Description :	The Prince Rupert Aboriginal Community Services Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Aboriginal Justice Program. The Program administers an alternative justice Program for people in Prince Rupert and the vicinity. It does this by incorporating cultural restorative and holistic approaches; promoting the Program within the schools, agencies and the public; reducing the number of people in the courts and detention centres; and reducing the recidivism rate. The Program has also expanded to provide sentencing advisory services for the courts.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$102,995.00

Total: \$102,995.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4814075	TL'AZT'EN NATION P.O. Box 670 Fort St. James, British Columbia V0J 1P0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/13
IFMS Code :	4500120657
Approved Amount :	\$153,345.00
Title of Project :	Healing Circle Program
Project Description :	The Tl'azt'en Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Healing Circle Program. The Program imposes appropriate measures to ensure compensation for the victim, levies a consequence on the offender, delivers required services to families and establishes a monitoring program to ensure compliance with agreed upon restitution. The Program also provides an opportunity to resolve crime using traditional, alternative sentencing methods based on consensus by all parties involved.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$51,115.00

Total: \$51,115.00

Department of Justice
CanadaMinistère de la Justice
Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816107	SOUTH ISLAND WELLNESS SOCIETY 992 Sunset Lane North Saanich, British Columbia V8L 5W9
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/07/02
IFMS Code :	4500120672
Approved Amount :	\$96,000.00
Title of Project :	South Island Aboriginal Restorative Justice Program
Project Description :	The South Island Wellness Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the South Island Aboriginal Restorative Justice Program. The Program provides holistic services to those in contact with the justice system while maintaining high legal standards and ensuring cultural appropriateness in delivering the services. This is accomplished by educating the community on prevention initiatives and facilitating community justice forums for diversions, alternative measures, self-referrals, and seeking Corrections, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Crown and court referrals.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$31,000.00
Total:			\$31,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816944	WHE-LA-LA-U AREA COUNCIL 13 1st Avenue Alert Bay, British Columbia V0N 1A0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/07/29
IFMS Code :	4500121106
Approved Amount :	\$144,996.00
Title of Project :	Alert Bay Justice Program
Project Description :	Whe La La U Area Council has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Alert Bay Community Justice Program. The Program provides Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder support, community support, volunteer services, after school daycare, and a variety of programs. It also facilitates the resolution of issues, promote healing and responsible decision making and strengthens families and the community by providing responsive, effective, and holistic services in a non judgemental manner.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$48,332.00
Total:			\$48,332.00

Department of Justice
CanadaMinistère de la Justice
Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
4817028	NISGA'A NATION P.O. Box 231 New Aiyansh, British Columbia V0J 1A0		
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2014/07/08		
IFMS Code :	4500121432		
Approved Amount :	\$263,670.00		
Title of Project :	Yuuhlamk'askw Alternative Justice Program		
Project Description :	The Nisga'a Nation, (as represented by the Chief Executive Officer of the Nisga'a Lisims Government) has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Yuuhlamk'askw Alternative Justice Program. The Program delivers diversion measures for youth and adults. It provides a process that allows individuals in contact with the justice system to be dealt with by using restorative/alternative justice principles outside the mainstream court system. It also lessens the impact of crime and trauma on victims and their families; to assist in their recovery and to assist in the monitoring of adult offenders under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice's Corrections Branch; and strengthens the capacity of communities to respond effectively to crime. This may include: pre trial release, (bail) and community supervision which include, diversion, electronic monitoring, probation and conditional release such as temporary absences and parole.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$0.00
Total:			\$0.00

Department of Justice
CanadaMinistère de la Justice
Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4818903	NUXALK FIRST NATION P.O. Box 392 Bella Coola, British Columbia V0T 1C0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/09/10
IFMS Code :	4500121472
Approved Amount :	\$30,711.00
Title of Project :	Nuxalk Restorative Justice Program
Project Description :	The Nuxalk First Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Nuxalk Restorative Justice Program. The Program implements the restorative justice program framework into the Nuxalk First Nation community and the mainstream justice system. The Program uses police and Crown based diversion/alternative measures, as well as input into sentencing decisions, to provide the windows for the Nuxalk First Nation to assume greater responsibility for administering justice to its people. It also helps develop more culturally relevant and effective resolutions to conflict, culturally appropriate dispute resolution processes, and protocol arrangements with justice and services agencies.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$10,237.00
Total:			\$10,237.00

Department of Justice
CanadaMinistère de la Justice
Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
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7917690
TAHLTAN INDIAN BAND
P.O. Box 387
Telegraph Creek, British Columbia
V0J 2W0

Project Dates:
Start: 2015/04/01
End: 2017/03/31

Date Approved : 2015/04/23

IFMS Code : 4500124358

Approved Amount : \$288,438.00

Title of Project : Ku We gahn Justice Program

Project Description : The Tahltan Indian Band has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Ku We gahn Justice Program.

The overall goal of the Program is to repair the harm done by the offender and increase the sense of social justice for the victim, families and others in the community. The Program operates pre- and post-charge diversion programs using a family group conferencing in a traditional circle format. The Program serves four First Nation communities.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$144,219.00

Total: \$144,219.00

Department of Justice
CanadaMinistère de la Justice
Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7944686	PUNKY LAKE WILDERNESS CAMP SOCIETY 253 4th Avenue North Williams Lake, British Columbia V2G 4T4

Project Dates: **Start:** 2015/04/01
 End: 2017/03/31

Date Approved : 2015/04/28

IFMS Code : 4500124318

Approved Amount : \$200,000.00

Title of Project : Tsilhqot'in Restorative Justice Program

Project Description : The Punky Lake Wilderness Camp Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Tsilhqot'in Restorative Justice Program.

The Program serves people from the Tsilhqot'in and Southern Carrier Nations west of Williams Lake on the Chilcotin Plateau.

The Program's overall goal is to support the Tsilhqot'in and Southern Carrier Nations in the development of a community-based approach to social justice issues with their youth, families and communities, by assisting in the implementation of sentencing and conflict resolution alternatives that focus on healing, education and employment opportunities.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones - Projets	\$100,000.00

Total: \$100,000.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
7846101	WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (WAVAW) RAPE CRISIS CENTRE 2405 Pine Street PO Box 46851, Station D Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 5M4		
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2015/05/06		
IFMS Code :	4500124579		
Approved Amount :	\$200,000.00		
Title of Project :	Family Counselling for Family Members of the Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women Project		
Project Description :	The organization will provide culturally appropriate counselling services, utilizing traditional Aboriginal healing practices alongside educational pieces to move families of missing and murdered Aboriginal women beyond grief, trauma and anger into healing and strength. The project will also focus on increasing knowledge of the social and political contexts that contribute to violence against Aboriginal women.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Plan d'action contre la violence familiale/les crimes violents à des femmes/filles autochtones	\$100,000.00

Total: \$100,000.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7935306	VANCOUVER ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY POLICING CENTRE SOCIETY 3979 Fraser Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5E 4E5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/01/01 End: 2017/12/31
Date Approved :	2016/01/26
IFMS Code :	4500127497
Approved Amount :	\$200,000.00
Title of Project :	NA'TSA'MAT
Project Description :	The organization will offer the NA'TSA'MAT program to youth and adult family members of missing or murdered Aboriginal women. The program focuses on individual and family healing and counselling through culturally-based holistic programming, and effectively blends traditional and modern healing concepts. The organization will provide workshops on violence prevention, personal safety and life-skills with the goals of reducing over-victimization and representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system. These workshops will offer participants new insights and strategies to stay safe, avoid the predatory influences in the community and reduce the vulnerability of Aboriginal women and girls to violence and high risk behaviour.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Plan d'action contre la violence familiale/les crimes violents à des femmes/filles autochtones	\$105,000.00
Total:			\$105,000.00



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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8533624	VANCOUVER ABORIGINAL TRANSFORMATIVE JUSTICE SERVICES SOCIETY 2982 Nanaimo Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5N 5G3		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/05/04 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2016/07/21		
IFMS Code :			
Approved Amount :	\$80,000.00		
Title of Project :	Building Capacity in our Communities		
Project Description :	<p>The Vancouver Aboriginal Transformative Justice Service Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice to deliver the project titled "Building Capacity in our Communities".</p> <p>The objective of the project is to host the 2016 Aboriginal Justice Strategy Regional Conference, in Vancouver, from August 29 - September 2, 2016. The theme will focus on building partnerships that provide a holistic approach to justice and a wrap-around services. There will be presentations and training opportunities to broaden the scope of services delivered. Additionally, there will be an opportunity for a knowledge exchange of best practices, innovative approaches to justice and responses to emerging trends. Also, a facilitated engagement session including breakout groups is planned for the last day of the conference.</p>		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Renforcement - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$80,000.00
Total:			\$80,000.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7747501	VERNON WOMEN'S TRANSITION HOUSE SOCIETY PO Box 625 302-3402 - 27th Avenue Vernon, British Columbia V1T 6M6
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2015/06/25
IFMS Code :	4500125114
Approved Amount :	\$350,000.00
Title of Project :	North Okanagan Child and Youth Advocacy Centre Pilot Project
Project Description :	The organization will open and pilot a Child and Youth Advocacy Centre in Vernon, British Columbia. The objective is to provide a seamless response to the specific needs of children and youth witnesses and victims of serious assault, sexual abuse and other crimes.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Centres d'appui aux enfants (Victimes)	\$175,000.00

Total: \$175,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7937463	CENTRE FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOWER MAINLAND, THE 9460 - 140 Street Surrey, British Columbia V3V 5Z4
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2015/07/21
IFMS Code :	4500125338
Approved Amount :	\$220,000.00
Title of Project :	Sophie's Place Child Advocacy Centre
Project Description :	The organization will continue to provide a community-based program with a coordinated approach to addressing the needs of children and youth implicated in the criminal justice system either as victims of or witnesses to physical and sexual abuse. The organization will seek to minimize system-induced trauma by providing a single, child-friendly setting to encourage child and youth victims or witnesses and their families to seek services.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Centres d'appui aux enfants (Victimes)	\$110,000.00

Total: \$110,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7937887	VANCOUVER CHILD AND YOUTH ADVOCACY CENTRE SOCIETY 3585 Graveley Street, 6th Floor Vancouver, British Columbia V5K 5J5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/01/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2016/01/31
IFMS Code :	4500127681
Approved Amount :	\$160,000.00
Title of Project :	Vancouver Child and Youth Advocacy Centre Society - Pilot Extension
Project Description :	The organization will open and operate the Vancouver Child and Youth Advocacy Centre that provides a coordinated, multi-disciplinary, child centered and friendly approach to services for children who have experienced abuse and their family members.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Centres d'appui aux enfants (Victimes)	\$80,000.00

Total: \$80,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7958068	KOOTENAY BOUNDARY COMMUNITY SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE 125 Hall Street Nelson, British Columbia V1L 7B4
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/08/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2015/07/31
IFMS Code :	4500126066
Approved Amount :	\$161,000.00
Title of Project :	Safe Kids & Youth (SKY) Coordinated Response - Pilot Phase
Project Description :	The organization will put into action a coordinated, seamless and effective response to address the needs of children and youth victims of abuse or violence in the West Kootenay Boundary region, in British Columbia. The project will increase access to services and supports for young victims and their families living in a rural setting.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Centres d'appui aux enfants (Victimes)	\$110,000.00

Total: \$110,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8085939	CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND COUNSELING SOCIETY OF GREATER VICTORIA 210 - 1175 Cook Street Victoria, British Columbia V8V 4A1
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/09/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2015/07/21
IFMS Code :	4500125353
Approved Amount :	\$130,000.00
Title of Project :	Victoria Child Advocacy Centre
Project Description :	The organization will collaborate with the Victims Sexual Assault Centre, Victoria Child Abuse Prevention and Counselling Centre and Team Victoria (comprised of forensic nurse examiners, law enforcement, Crown, and victim services) to enhance the current response for victims of sexual assault and child abuse in the Greater Victoria region. The goal is to create a holistic model of service delivery shifting key services and supports for victims from the hospital and police stations to a one integrated services location in a welcoming, accessible, child-friendly, supportive and healing environment.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Centres d'appui aux enfants (Victimes)	\$65,000.00
Total:			\$65,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8272015	CENTRAL OKANAGAN ELIZABETH FRY SOCIETY 280 - 1855 Kirschner Road Kelowna, British Columbia V1Y 4N7
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/09/01 End: 2017/02/28
Date Approved :	2016/07/11
IFMS Code :	4500129759
Approved Amount :	\$17,600.00
Title of Project :	Willow Child and Youth Advocacy Centre
Project Description :	The organization will undertake a feasibility study to assess community readiness for the development of a Child and Youth Advocacy Centre (CYAC) in Kelowna and the southern Okanagan region. The project will allow for significant community consultation with respect to improving delivery of services to children and youth affected by crime. The study will review information concerning the current volume and intensity of cases involving child and youth victimization, an assessment of strengths and weaknesses of their current system, improved communication and cooperation among professionals and whether a CYAC would be effective and sustainable in their community.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Centres d'appui aux enfants (Victimes)	\$17,600.00
Total:			\$17,600.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8322431	MAPLE RIDGE/PITT MEADOWS COMMUNITY SERVICES 11907 - 228th Street Maple Ridge, British Columbia V2X 8G8		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2018/03/31		
Date Approved :	2016/05/16		
IFMS Code :	4500129437		
Approved Amount :	\$180,000.00		
Title of Project :	Alisa's Wish Child Youth Advocacy Centre 2016-18 Post - Pilot Project Sustainability		
Project Description :	The project aims to increase the Centre's sustainability and self-sufficiency by refining data tracking, providing team specialized training and developing a sustainable business plan thereby improving services to children and youth who are victims and/or witnesses of violence.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Centres d'appui aux enfants (Victimes)	\$100,000.00
Total:			\$100,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
4816213	NICOLA VALLEY COMMUNITY JUSTICE SERVICES SOCIETY Box 819 1918 Vought Street Merritt, British Columbia V1K 1B8		
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2014/05/26		
IFMS Code :	4500120393		
Approved Amount :	\$239,100.00		
Title of Project :	Nicola Valley Aboriginal Community Justice Program		
Project Description :	The Nicola Valley Community Justice Services Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Nicola Valley Aboriginal Community Justice Program. The Program operates a diversion and dispute resolution program for the five Nicola Valley Indian Bands. The Program works in partnership with Canada's justice system for a quality of life that encompasses community safety, healing initiatives, crime prevention and a justice system that fosters respect and understanding with particular attention to First Nations members. The Program accomplishes this goal by providing dispute resolution services by trained facilitators to Aboriginal and non Aboriginal individuals. With victim and offender consent, the Program also accepts referrals to facilitate meetings of family and community members interested in providing advice to the court regarding sentencing.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$79,700.00
Total:			\$79,700.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
4816433	VANCOUVER ABORIGINAL TRANSFORMATIVE JUSTICE SERVICES SOCIETY 2982 Nanaimo Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5N 5G3		
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2014/05/21		
IFMS Code :	4500120304		
Approved Amount :	\$341,385.00		
Title of Project :	Vancouver Aboriginal Transformative Justice Services Society		
Project Description :	The Vancouver Aboriginal Transformative Justice Services Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Vancouver Aboriginal Transformative Justice Services Program. The Program provides prevention, diversion and alternative measures to Aboriginal people in the City of Vancouver. Program offers a restorative justice process which focuses on repairing the relationships among those affected by crime, the victim, the offender, their families and the community, while empowering individuals to formulate appropriate responses and strategies to deal with the crime and to directly participate in processes affecting the overall well-being of the community.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$113,795.00
Total:			\$113,795.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
4816237	NAK'AZDLI FIRST NATION P.O.Box 1329 284 Kwah Road Fort St. James, British Columbia V0J 1P0		
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2014/05/28		
IFMS Code :	4500120629		
Approved Amount :	\$225,000.00		
Title of Project :	Nak'azdli Alternate Justice Program		
Project Description :	The Nak'azdli First Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Nak'azdli Alternate Justice Program. The Program provides alternative dispute resolution, circle sentencing, diversion, mediation and preventative education for members of the Nak'azdli First Nation in the Village of Fort St. James. The Program deals with the harmful effects of the residential school system still afflicting the community, and diverts young offenders and first time offenders from the courts by using traditionally appropriate cultural approaches.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$75,000.00

Total: \$75,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816230	PRINCE GEORGE URBAN ABORIGINAL JUSTICE SOCIETY #102-1268 5th Ave Prince George, British Columbia V2L 3L2
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/05/26
IFMS Code :	4500120375
Approved Amount :	\$226,824.00
Title of Project :	Prince George Urban Aboriginal Justice Society Adult Diversion Program
Project Description :	The Prince George Urban Aboriginal Justice Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Prince George Urban Aboriginal Justice Society Adult Diversion Program. The Program provides pre and post charge diversions for adults in the Prince George area. The Program reduces the number of Aboriginal people in contact with the law; reduces the recidivism rates of Aboriginal people in the justice system, particularly for minor offences; and focuses on reintegrating offenders back into their communities as active, productive members.

The Program

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$75,608.00
Total:			\$75,608.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816015	PRINCE GEORGE URBAN ABORIGINAL JUSTICE SOCIETY #102-1268 5th Ave Prince George, British Columbia V2L 3L2

Project Dates: **Start:** 2014/04/01
End: 2017/03/31

Date Approved : 2014/05/26

IFMS Code : 4500120373

Approved Amount : \$177,186.00

Title of Project : Prince George Urban Aboriginal Justice Society Youth Diversion Program

Project Description : The Prince George Urban Aboriginal Justice Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Prince George Urban Aboriginal Justice Society Youth Diversion Program. The Program restores harmony in the community, by involving young offenders, victims, family members, Elders and the Aboriginal community to repair the harm done by the offender's behaviour. It also provides an opportunity for the community to assume responsibility for what is happening to their youth. The Program uses an Aboriginal Circle model in which the guardian, victim and various community representatives work together with the youth to help them recognize their actions, the consequences and steps that one may take to amend or correct the situation.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$49,062.00

Total: \$49,062.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816073	KWADACHA NATION 497 3rd Avenue Prince George, British Columbia V2L 3C1
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/05/26
IFMS Code :	4500120477
Approved Amount :	\$273,918.00
Title of Project :	Khutsedzi k'e' Program
Project Description :	The Kwadacha Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Khusedzi k'e' Program. The Program is set up as a diversion, alternative, preventative measures program, using Wilderness/Adventure Therapy. The Program creates a traditional and culturally appropriate wilderness camp, provides opportunities to address communication issues within the community, promotes the overall (physical, emotional, social and cultural) well being of Aboriginal people, and promotes cultural education and training services to the wider community.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$91,306.00
Total:			\$91,306.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4815904	ESK'ETEMC PO Box 4479 Williams Lake, British Columbia V2G 2V5
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/03
IFMS Code :	4500120450
Approved Amount :	\$121,076.00
Title of Project :	Esk'etemc Restorative Justice Program
Project Description :	Esk'etemc has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Esk'etemc Restorative Justice Program. The Program facilitates resolution of crimes, healing, recovery and prevention. The majority of incidents are handled through traditional Healing Circles a non judgmental, safe environment for the resolution of cases.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$30,192.00
Total:			\$30,192.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816236	HEILTSUK TRIBAL COUNCIL Heiltsuk Tribal Council Box 880 Waglisla, British Columbia V0T 1Z0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/06
IFMS Code :	4500120596
Approved Amount :	\$222,964.00
Title of Project :	Heiltsuk Gvi'ilas Community Justice Program
Project Description :	The Heiltsuk Tribal Council has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Heiltsuk Gvi'ilas Community Justice Program. The Program provides reintegration protocols and services which seek to restore wellness and balance by supporting and promoting the principles of restorative justice. The Programs is available to both youth and adult members of the community.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$62,916.00
Total:			\$62,916.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816128	SLIAMMON FIRST NATION 4779 Klahanie Drive Powell River, British Columbia V8A 0C4
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/03
IFMS Code :	4500120478
Approved Amount :	\$79,812.00
Title of Project :	Sliammon Native Justice Program
Project Description :	The Sliammon (Tla'Amin) First Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Sliammon Native Justice Program. The Program incorporates the Tla'Amin Community Justice Circle into diversion measures, probation supervision and alternative measures for members of the Sliammon First Nation. The Program works with various justice stakeholders to increase the awareness of justice as an integral part of overall community healing.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$26,604.00
Total:			\$26,604.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816785	COWICHAN TRIBES Cowichan Tribes 5760 Allenby Road Duncan, British Columbia V9L 5J1
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/03
IFMS Code :	4500120391
Approved Amount :	\$158,093.00
Title of Project :	Quwutsun Mustimuhw Restorative Justice Program
Project Description :	The Cowichan Tribes has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Quwutsun Mustimuhw Restorative Justice Program. The Program provides Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder support, community support, volunteer services, after school daycare, and a variety of programs which serve seven traditional villages. It also facilitates the resolution of issues, promotes healing, responsible decision making and strengthens families and the community by providing responsive, effective, and holistic services in a non judgemental manner.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$99,031.00

Total: \$99,031.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4817031	ST'AT'IMC RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROJECT CORPORATION St'at'imc Restorative Justice Project Corporation Box 2363 Lillooet, British Columbia V0K 1V0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/03
IFMS Code :	4500120451
Approved Amount :	\$84,456.00
Title of Project :	St'at'imc Restorative Justice Project Corporation
Project Description :	The St'at'imc Restorative Justice Project Corporation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the St'at'imc Restorative Justice Program. The Program develops and implements an Aboriginal justice and conflict resolution program that is tailored to the specific needs and culture of the communities it serves. The Program helps access disciplinary and healing processes for those affected by an offence in the three towns and eleven local communities in the St'at'imc Nation.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$28,152.00
Total:			\$28,152.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4816435	AHOUSAHT FIRST NATION PO Box 91, Building 458 Ahousaht, British Columbia V0R 1A0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/07/30
IFMS Code :	4500121060
Approved Amount :	\$136,800.00
Title of Project :	Chim-an-ah Program
Project Description :	The Ahousaht First Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Chim an ah Program. The Program seeks the reintegration of offenders into the communities, and restores and strengthens harmony between the offender and his or her community. It also empowers the Ahousaht community to take responsibility for local justice issues, thereby keeping conflict resolution processes out of the mainstream justice system.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$45,600.00
Total:			\$45,600.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4817345	DAYLU DENA COUNCIL Box 10 Lower Post, British Columbia V0C 1W0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/07/02
IFMS Code :	4500120844
Approved Amount :	\$114,205.00
Title of Project :	Daylu Dena Council Justice Program
Project Description :	The Daylu Dena Council has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Daylu Dena Council Justice Program. The Program is based on a council approach using Elders, youth and other members of the community to seek resolution. The criteria for admission into the Program includes: victim, offender, family and community willingness to participate, the offender's acceptance of their responsibility, the availability of resources to deal with the matter and with the assurance that harmony will be restored back into the community.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$35,235.00

Total: \$35,235.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4818680	SECRETARIAT OF THE HAIDA NATION P.O. Box 130 Masset, British Columbia V0T 1M0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/13
IFMS Code :	4500120678
Approved Amount :	\$138,648.00
Title of Project :	Haida Gwaii Restorative Justice Program
Project Description :	The Secretariat of the Haida Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Haida Gwaii Restorative Justice Program. The Program assists the Haida people in assuming greater responsibility for addressing conflict and administering justice through the development of culturally relevant and integrated community programs and services. The Program also provides pre charge diversion/alternative measures, sentence advisory and offender reintegration services.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$46,216.00

Total: \$46,216.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4818584	STÓ:LO NATION Bldg 5 - 7201 Vedder Road Chilliwack, British Columbia V2R 4G5
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/11/26
IFMS Code :	4500122268
Approved Amount :	\$441,087.00
Title of Project :	Qwi:qwelstom - Sto:lo Nation Justice Program
Project Description :	The Stó:l? Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Qwi:qwelstóm - Stó:l? Nation Justice Program. The Program restores harmony in the community by involving young and adult offenders, victims, family members, Elders and the Aboriginal community to repair the harm done by the offender's behaviour. In particular, it provides an opportunity for the community to assume responsibility for what is happening to their youth. Goals are accomplished through training and community capacity building, including circle training and facilitating community information and training sessions

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$147,029.00

Total: \$147,029.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
4817028	NISGA'A NATION P.O. Box 231 New Aiyansh, British Columbia V0J 1A0		
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2014/07/08		
IFMS Code :	4500121432		
Approved Amount :	\$263,670.00		
Title of Project :	Yuuhlamk'askw Alternative Justice Program		
Project Description :	The Nisga'a Nation, (as represented by the Chief Executive Officer of the Nisga'a Lisims Government) has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Yuuhlamk'askw Alternative Justice Program. The Program delivers diversion measures for youth and adults. It provides a process that allows individuals in contact with the justice system to be dealt with by using restorative/alternative justice principles outside the mainstream court system. It also lessens the impact of crime and trauma on victims and their families; to assist in their recovery and to assist in the monitoring of adult offenders under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice's Corrections Branch; and strengthens the capacity of communities to respond effectively to crime. This may include: pre trial release, (bail) and community supervision which include, diversion, electronic monitoring, probation and conditional release such as temporary absences and parole.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$87,890.00
Total:			\$87,890.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4814301	WHISPERING PINES / CLINTON INDIAN BAND 599 Powwow Trail Band Number: 702 Kamloops, British Columbia V2H 1H1
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/18
IFMS Code :	4500120597
Approved Amount :	\$213,009.00
Title of Project :	Secwepemc Community Justice Program
Project Description :	The Whispering Pines/Clinton Indian Band has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Secwepemc Community Justice Program. The Program develops more satisfactory resolutions of criminal matters involving Aboriginal offenders and victims than are currently provided by the mainstream criminal justice system. It also provides the necessary training to anyone working with victims or offenders to ensure that the needs and rights of these individuals are met.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$71,003.00

Total: \$71,003.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
4816777	WET'SUWET'EN TREATY OFFICE SOCIETY 205 Beaver Road, Suite 1 Smithers, British Columbia V0J 2N1		
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2014/06/20		
IFMS Code :	4500120715		
Approved Amount :	\$495,948.00		
Title of Project :	Wet'suwet'en Unlocking Aboriginal Justice Program		
Project Description :	The Wet'suwet'en Treaty Office Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Wet'suwet'en Unlocking Aboriginal Justice Program. The Program provides prevention, pre and post charge diversion, alternative measures, sentence advisory, rehabilitation and victim support within the Wet'suwet'en territory, and Gitksan nation. The Program allows the community to assume greater responsibility for the administration of justice, and assists the justice system to improve its relevance and effectiveness with First Nations communities. This is accomplished through regular meetings with the Elders Advisory Board, protocol development with local justice agencies, cultural activities, workshops and training, as well as conflict resolution and support agency referrals.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$247,974.00
Total:			\$247,974.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
4815985	FORT NELSON FIRST NATION R.R. #1 Mile 295 2026 Kennay Yah Road Fort Nelson, British Columbia V0C 1R0
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/07/02
IFMS Code :	4500120845
Approved Amount :	\$218,890.00
Title of Project :	Fort Nelson First Nation Justice Program
Project Description :	The Fort Nelson First Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Fort Nelson First Nation Justice Program. The Program provides diversion, sentencing recommendations, restorative justice, bylaw redevelopment, judicial mentorship, dispute resolution and mediation. The Program also provides essential support services to the members of the community, while remaining cognizant of the community's vision: to have the Fort Nelson First Nation be a strong, healthy, and proud community with self reliant members.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$72,130.00
Total:			\$72,130.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8519737	LYTTON FIRST NATION Lytton First Nation P.O. Box 20 Lytton, British Columbia V0K 1Z0		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2016/05/04		
IFMS Code :	4500129233		
Approved Amount :	\$85,580.00		
Title of Project :	Yeneid Preventative Justice Program		
Project Description :	<p>The Lytton First Nation has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the Yeneid Preventative Justice Programs.</p> <p>The Programs provide services focused on prevention, rediscovery (for children and youth), alternative measures and restorative justice, fisheries offenses and probation administration. The Programs serve both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities over a one-hundred mile radius between Boston Bar and Spences Bridge on both sides of the Fraser River. Specific Aboriginal communities served include: Cooks Ferry Band; Nicomen Band; Lytton First Nation; Village of Lytton; Siska Indian Band; Skuppha Band; Kanaka Bar Band; Boothroyd Band.</p> <p>Program objectives include efforts to reduce crime, reconnect children with their cultural roots, maintain an alternative form of dispute resolution to the criminal justice system, and to provide information and support to offend.</p>		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$85,580.00

Total: \$85,580.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
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8527090	OKANAGAN INDIAN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES SOCIETY, THE
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Green Mountain Road, Lot 45
R.R. #2 Site 50, Comp 8
Penticton, British Columbia
V2A 6J7

Project Dates: **Start:** 2016/04/01

End: 2017/03/31

Date Approved : 2016/07/11

IFMS Code :

Approved Amount : \$84,518.00

Title of Project : South Okanagan Restorative Justice Program

Project Description : The Okanagan Indian Educational Resources Society has entered into a funding agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to manage the South Okanagan Aboriginal Restorative Justice Program.

The Program provides services which will empower the community to administer justice to improve the overall health of the community. It provides pre-charge services for both adult and youth members of the South Okanagan Bands, and other Aboriginal people located within its territory.

The objective of the Program is to find practical solutions to Aboriginal justice concerns in the community by incorporating Eno'kwiniwixw process and philosophy in all social justice activities. The Program utilizes agency referrals, disciplinary circles, integrated case management circles, and adult restorative sentencing circle processes.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programmes communautaires - Fonds de la stratégie de la justice applicable aux Autochtones	\$84,518.00

Total: \$84,518.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
339024-11-1-5	BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF JUSTICE 850 Burdett Street, 6th Floor P.O. Box 9249 Stn. Prov.Govt. Vancouver, British Columbia V8W 9J2		
Project Dates:	Start: 2013/04/01 End: 2018/03/31		
Date Approved :	2013/07/12		
IFMS Code :	4500117267		
Approved Amount :	\$3,522,388.00		
Title of Project :	Contraventions Act Funding for British Columbia		
Project Description :	British Columbia will administer and enforce federal offences under the Contraventions Act in accordance with the provincial offence scheme, ensuring that judicial and extra-judicial services are available in both official languages in proceedings instituted under the Contraventions Act.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Fonds pour la Loi sur les contraventions	\$719,212.00

Total: \$719,212.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8362308	LEGAL SERVICES SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 400 - 510 Burrard Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3A8		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2016/03/31		
IFMS Code :	4500129525		
Approved Amount :	\$264,094.80		
Title of Project :	COCFP Agreement with British Columbia		
Project Description :	Jurisdictional funding agreement with the Legal Services Society of British Columbia for the management of Court Ordered Counsel matters from 2016 to 2017.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	Other	\$264,094.80

Total: \$264,094.80

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
5544965	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 201-1110 Government Street PO Box 9222, Stn. Prov. Govt Victoria, British Columbia V8W 1Y1		
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/07/21 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2014/07/15		
IFMS Code :	4500120770		
Approved Amount :	\$259,378.00		
Title of Project :	Virtual Justice Access Centre (JAC) Pilot Project		
Project Description :	The purpose of the project is to help clients of Justice Access Centres, particularly those living in remote and rural areas, reach early and affordable solutions to their family and civil legal problems.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Family, Children and Youth	(C) Justice familiale - Fonds du soutien des familles	\$83,505.00
Total:			\$83,505.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8611554	MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 201-1110 Government Street PO Box 9222, Stn. Prov. Govt Victoria, British Columbia V8W 1Y1		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2017/03/31		
Date Approved :	2016/07/20		
IFMS Code :			
Approved Amount :	\$1,742,489.00		
Title of Project :	BC Family Justice Initiative		
Project Description :	The purpose of the project is to help clients of Justice Access Centres, particularly those living in remote and rural areas, reach early and affordable solutions to their family and civil legal problems.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Family, Children and Youth	(C) Justice familiale - Fonds du soutien des familles	\$1,742,489.00
Total:			\$1,742,489.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8282301	SUNSHINE COAST COMMUNITY SERVICES SOCIETY PO Box 1069, 5638 Inlet Avenue Sechelt, British Columbia V0N 3A0
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/01/01 End: 2017/01/31
Date Approved :	2015/12/22
IFMS Code :	4500127066
Approved Amount :	\$38,821.00
Title of Project :	REAL Men (Respect, Equality, Advocacy, Love): Preventing Violence Towards Girls and Women on the Sunshine Coast
Project Description :	The goal of the project is to increase awareness about violence against girls and women and develop skills and strategies to reduce its occurrence. The organization will implement a train-the-trainer program using the Mentors in Violence Prevention Program developed by Jackson Katz, a leading anti-sexist male activist. After completing the program, up to 30 community role models and key influencers from education, amateur sports, health, and law enforcement sectors will train student mentors to engage younger students in workshops and group discussions to explore attitudes and promote positive strategies for standing up against disrespectful behaviour and violence towards girls and women in the community.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Violence Familiale	\$26,130.00
Total:			\$26,130.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8342851	SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY AQ 5054 - 888 University Drive Burnaby, British Columbia V4A 1S6
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/06/01 End: 2017/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/03/07
IFMS Code :	
Approved Amount :	\$36,283.00
Title of Project :	Dismantling Barriers to Safety: Developing a Coordinated Model of Community Interventions for Abused Immigrant Women in BC
Project Description :	The objective of the project is to develop a coordinated community approach to help abused immigrant women in British Columbia. The project will examine the relationships between immigration, criminal justice and family law as a starting point for developing coordinated approaches and strategies for immigrant women. The organization will examine the barriers that abused immigrant women face in accessing support services in these three sectors and the various coordination strategies that would support their access to safety.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Violence Familiale	\$36,283.00

Total: \$36,283.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8451121	VICTORIA IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE CENTRE SOCIETY (VIRCS) 637 Bay Street, Third Floor Victoria, British Columbia V8T 5L2
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/05/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2016/05/24
IFMS Code :	4500129306
Approved Amount :	\$36,143.00
Title of Project :	Preventing & Responding to Domestic Violence Against Newcomer Women-Refugee, Non-Status & Immigrant Women
Project Description :	The organization will collaborate with local agencies and lawyers to develop a training curriculum and resource manual to help front-line workers work effectively with, and understand the unique experiences of newcomer women who experience domestic violence. The organization will provide a two day training session for front-line workers of their partner organizations to increase their capacity to work with newcomer women who experience domestic violence.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Violence Familiale	\$36,143.00

Total: \$36,143.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8354050	SALVATION ARMY - DEBORAH'S GATE, THE PO Box 2316 349 West Georgia Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 3W5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/06/01 End: 2018/05/31
Date Approved :	2016/06/17
IFMS Code :	4500129742
Approved Amount :	\$171,775.00
Title of Project :	Renew: Mental Health and Addictions Program
Project Description :	The organization will develop, implement, and evaluate a mental health and addictions program for women and girls who are victims of human trafficking. The project will focus on developing unique, trauma-sensitive addiction and mental health supports through individual counselling, group sessions, and multimodal education (video, audio, restorative therapies), for current, graduated, and outreach clients, with the goal of eventual transition to appropriate community supports once stable.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Traite des personnes (Fonds d'aide aux victimes)	\$73,734.00

Total: \$73,734.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8124010	INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY 1822 East Mall Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z1
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2015/07/31
IFMS Code :	4500125752
Approved Amount :	\$215,000.00
Title of Project :	2016-2017 Core Funding
Project Description :	The activities of the organization support justice related activities that respond to the priorities of the Government and of the Department particularly in the areas of: protecting victims of crime, in particular children who suffer sexual exploitation; human trafficking, especially women and children; helping to develop more cost effective and fair justice systems in Canada and abroad; promoting effective international cooperation in tackling transnational organized crime and corruption; and, mental health issues in the criminal justice system.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Programme juridique de partenariats et d'innovation	\$215,000.00

Total: \$215,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8439661	PEOPLE'S LAW SCHOOL, PUBLIC LEGAL EDUCATION SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE 900 Howe Street Suite 150 Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2M4
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2016/04/27
IFMS Code :	4500128970
Approved Amount :	\$85,000.00
Title of Project :	2016-2017 Core Funding
Project Description :	The organization will continue to deliver public education and legal information about the Canadian legal system with the view to increasing knowledge and making the justice system more accessible to the citizens of British Columbia.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(S) Vulgarisation et information juridiques	\$85,000.00
Total:			\$85,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
3004-2-5-3	BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL 1110 Government Street Suite 210 Victoria, British Columbia V8W 1Y2
Project Dates:	Start: 2012/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2013/03/18
IFMS Code :	4500114468
Approved Amount :	\$72,577,700.00
Title of Project :	Cost Sharing Agreement - Legal Aid British Columbia
Project Description :	Agreement Respecting Adult and Youth Criminal Legal Aid, Immigration and Refugee Legal Aid and Court-Ordered Counsel in Federal Prosecutions.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	Criminal Legal Aid	\$14,409,021.00
Total:			\$14,409,021.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7819724	SALVATION ARMY - DEBORAH'S GATE, THE PO Box 2316 349 West Georgia Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 3W5
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/05/07 End: 2020/03/31
Date Approved :	2015/05/07
IFMS Code :	4500124446
Approved Amount :	\$599,195.00
Title of Project :	New Hope Outreach Services
Project Description :	The project will enhance emergency outreach services available to women wishing to exit prostitution in Vancouver, British Columbia. Service enhancements will include emergency on-call support, community partnership development, provincial community consultation, individual case planning and accompaniment, and transportation to support services.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Mesures visant à lutter contre la prostitution	\$118,999.00

Total: \$118,999.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7856866	NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN (NOW) CANADA SOCIETY 2970 Tutt Street Kelowna, British Columbia VIY 8Z5
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/07/02 End: 2020/03/31
Date Approved :	2015/07/31
IFMS Code :	4500125682
Approved Amount :	\$618,723.00
Title of Project :	The Essentials Program
Project Description :	The project will support an existing program that helps women in British Columbia exit prostitution by providing support and services to help them deal with addictions and develop life skills.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Mesures visant à lutter contre la prostitution	\$102,351.00

Total: \$102,351.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7858469	VANCOUVER POLICE DEPARTMENT 3585 Graveley Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5K 5J5
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/04/01 End: 2020/03/16
Date Approved :	2015/05/13
IFMS Code :	4500125013
Approved Amount :	\$75,000.00
Title of Project :	PROJECT CONNECT: Building Connections within our Communities
Project Description :	The project aims to increase trust between people involved in prostitution and police by providing outreach services to assist sellers of sexual services wishing to exit prostitution. Services may include transportation, food, information cards and pamphlets, replacement of identification, and pet care, which are often barriers to exiting.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Mesures visant à lutter contre la prostitution	\$15,000.00

Total: \$15,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8519543 DT	PLEA COMMUNITY SERVICES SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 3894 Commercial Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5N 4G2
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/06/01 End: 2016/10/31
Date Approved :	2016/05/24
IFMS Code :	4500129512
Approved Amount :	\$30,000.00
Title of Project :	Raising Hands: Connecting with Aboriginal culture to enhance existing programming
Project Description :	The recipient proposes to assess ways to adapt their current drug treatment programming to better serve the needs of Aboriginal youth in the program. Through interviews, focus groups and surveys the recipient will ascertain exactly what aspects of their existing drug treatment programming should be enhanced and the best ways to do so. This research project will help determine whether there is a need to embed new culturally relevant therapies for all of their drug treatment program participants. Research findings will also be used to enhance the philosophies and methods used in their other programming to better serve their Aboriginal youth clients.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Stratégie nationale antidrogue	\$0.00

Total: \$0.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8528368 DT	THE YOGA OUTREACH SOCIETY 2145 168 Street Surrey, British Columbia V3Z 0B5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/06/01 End: 2016/10/31
Date Approved :	2016/05/24
IFMS Code :	4500129500
Approved Amount :	\$11,600.00
Title of Project :	Trauma-informed Yoga for Youth in Conflict with the Law
Project Description :	The recipient proposes to explore whether a trauma-informed intervention combined with other drug treatment programs has the potential to enhance drug treatment health outcomes for youth in conflict with the law. This initial assessment phase will allow the organization to conduct a literature scan of existing research to answer the question "Does trauma-informed yoga enhance drug treatment outcomes for youth?" This research will help to inform what type of programming may work best in complement with existing drug treatment programs for justice system involved youth. In addition, an environmental scan of existing drug treatment options for youth in British Columbia as well as what treatment programs exist within the justice system will be explored.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Stratégie nationale antidrogue	\$0.00
Total:			\$0.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8430707	G.V. COUNSELLING AND EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR FAMILIES 202- 2030 Marine Drive North Vancouver, British Columbia V7P 1V7
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128138
Approved Amount :	\$6,500.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week will take place from May 29-June 4, 2016. Projects provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims and survivors of crime and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$6,500.00
Total:			\$6,500.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8440662	PRINCE GEORGE AND DISTRICT ELIZABETH FRY SOCIETY 1575 - 5th Avenue Prince George, British Columbia V2L 3L9

Project Dates: **Start:** 2016/04/01
End: 2016/06/30

Date Approved : 2016/04/05

IFMS Code : 4500128168

Approved Amount : \$6,000.00

Title of Project : The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016

Project Description : Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$6,000.00

Total: \$6,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8448429	DELTASSIST FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES SOCIETY 9097 - 120th Street Delta, British Columbia V4C 6R7

Project Dates: **Start:** 2016/04/01
End: 2016/06/30

Date Approved : 2016/04/05

IFMS Code : 4500128173

Approved Amount : \$8,150.00

Title of Project : The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016

Project Description : Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$8,150.00

Total: \$8,150.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8447579	ASSEMBLÉE FRANCOPHONE DES RETRAITÉS ET AÎNÉS DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE 301-531, rue Yates Victoria, British Columbia V8W 1K7		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30		
Date Approved :	2016/04/04		
IFMS Code :	4500128171		
Approved Amount :	\$7,840.00		
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016		
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,840.00

Total: \$7,840.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8451258	CHILDREN OF THE STREET SOCIETY 208 - 1130 Austin Avenue Coquitlam, British Columbia V3K 3P5		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30		
Date Approved :	2016/04/05		
IFMS Code :	4500128162		
Approved Amount :	\$6,700.00		
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016		
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$6,700.00

Total: \$6,700.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8451850	<p>WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (WAVAW) RAPE CRISIS CENTRE 2405 Pine Street PO Box 46851, Station D Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 5M4</p>
Project Dates:	<p>Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30</p>
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128182
Approved Amount :	\$10,000.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$10,000.00
Total:			\$10,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8451576	<p>CITY OF WILLIAMS LAKE - RCMP VICTIM SERVICES 450 Mart Street Williams Lake, British Columbia V2G 1N3</p>
Project Dates:	<p>Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30</p>
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128176
Approved Amount :	\$1,000.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$1,000.00
Total:			\$1,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8451853	VICTORIA WOMEN'S TRANSITION HOUSE SOCIETY 100 - 3060 Cedar Hill Road Victoria, British Columbia V8T 3J5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128183
Approved Amount :	\$7,000.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,000.00
Total:			\$7,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8451596	ROBSON VALLEY HOME SUPPORT SOCIETY 942 - 3rd Avenue McBride, British Columbia V0J 2E0
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128178
Approved Amount :	\$10,000.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$10,000.00
Total:			\$10,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8452566	L.I.N.C. (LONG-TERM INMATES NOW IN THE COMMUNITY) 33270 - 14th Avenue Mission, British Columbia V2V 4Z7
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128462
Approved Amount :	\$5,000.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$5,000.00

Total: \$5,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8451464	CHIMO COMMUNITY SERVICES 120-7000 Minoru Blvd Richmond, British Columbia V6Y 3Z5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128172
Approved Amount :	\$4,550.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$4,550.00

Total: \$4,550.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8457434	INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY 1822 East Mall Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z1
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128432
Approved Amount :	\$20,000.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$20,000.00

Total: \$20,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8458740	THS SOCIETY OF TRANSITION HOUSES 325 - 119 West Pender Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1S5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128282
Approved Amount :	\$3,845.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$3,845.00

Total: \$3,845.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
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8456576 SURREY WOMEN'S CENTRE SOCIETY

PO Box 33519, Central City
10075 Whalley Boulevard
Surrey, British Columbia
V3T 5R5

Project Dates: **Start:** 2016/04/01

End: 2016/06/30

Date Approved : 2016/04/05

IFMS Code : 4500128202

Approved Amount : \$9,375.00

Title of Project : The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016

Project Description : Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$9,375.00

Total: \$9,375.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
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8453139 ISHTAR TRANSITION HOUSING SOCIETY

6350 - 203 Street, Suite 101
Langley, British Columbia
V2Y 1L9

Project Dates: **Start:** 2016/04/01

End: 2016/06/30

Date Approved : 2016/04/05

IFMS Code : 4500128200

Approved Amount : \$8,000.00

Title of Project : The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016

Project Description : Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$8,000.00

Total: \$8,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8452558	XOLHEMET SOCIETY PO Box 2025, Sardis Station Main 4706 Columbia Valley Highway Chilliwack, British Columbia V2R 1A5		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30		
Date Approved :	2016/04/05		
IFMS Code :	4500128196		
Approved Amount :	\$7,000.00		
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016		
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,000.00

Total: \$7,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8456597	WARMLAND WOMEN'S SUPPORT SERVICES SOCIETY 9085 Chemainus Road Chemainus, British Columbia V0R 1K5		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30		
Date Approved :	2016/04/05		
IFMS Code :	4500128492		
Approved Amount :	\$4,540.00		
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016		
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$4,540.00

Total: \$4,540.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8456514	NEW WESTMINSTER VICTIM ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION 555 Columbia Street New Westminster, British Columbia V3L 1B2		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30		
Date Approved :	2016/04/05		
IFMS Code :	4500128972		
Approved Amount :	\$1,800.00		
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016		
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$1,800.00
Total:			\$1,800.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8457861	LILLOOET FRIENDSHIP CENTRE SOCIETY PO Box 2170 357 Main Street Lillooet, British Columbia V0K 1V0		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30		
Date Approved :	2016/04/05		
IFMS Code :	4500128241		
Approved Amount :	\$7,500.00		
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016		
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,500.00
Total:			\$7,500.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8457743	M.O.S.A.I.C. MULTI-LINGUAL ORIENTATION SERVICES ASSOCIATION FOR IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES 1720 Grant Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5L 2Y7		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30		
Date Approved :	2016/04/05		
IFMS Code :	4500128221		
Approved Amount :	\$7,062.00		
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016		
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,062.00
Total:			\$7,062.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8456968	ENDING VIOLENCE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 1404-510 West Hastings Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1L8		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30		
Date Approved :	2016/04/05		
IFMS Code :	4500128435		
Approved Amount :	\$10,000.00		
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016		
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$10,000.00
Total:			\$10,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8457060	WHE-LA-LA-U AREA COUNCIL 13 1st Avenue Alert Bay, British Columbia V0N 1A0
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128262
Approved Amount :	\$7,750.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,750.00

Total: \$7,750.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8458049	BRITISH COLUMBIA BEREAVEMENT HELPLINE PO Box 20095 RPO Fairview Vancouver, British Columbia V5Z 0C1
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128265
Approved Amount :	\$7,000.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,000.00

Total: \$7,000.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8458673	NORTH CARIBOO MÉTIS ASSOCIATION A - 668 Doherty Drive Quesnel, British Columbia V2J 1B9
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128362
Approved Amount :	\$7,500.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,500.00
Total:			\$7,500.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8457465	VICTORIA SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTRE 201-3060 Cedar Hill Road Victoria, British Columbia V8T 3J5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128203
Approved Amount :	\$1,775.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$1,775.00
Total:			\$1,775.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8457322	SUPPORTING WOMEN'S ALTERNATIVES NETWORK (SWAN VANCOUVER) SOCIETY 2652 East Hasting Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5K 1Z6
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128273
Approved Amount :	\$6,800.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$6,800.00

Total: \$6,800.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8457062	CHINESE COMMUNITY POLICING CENTRE 106 - 268 Keefer Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6A 1X5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128270
Approved Amount :	\$1,065.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$1,065.00

Total: \$1,065.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8457582	KSAN HOUSE SOCIETY 4838 Lazelle Ave Terrace, British Columbia V8G 1T4
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128207
Approved Amount :	\$1,912.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$1,912.00
Total:			\$1,912.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8457636	SURREY SCHOOL DISTRICT 14033 92nd Avenue Surrey, British Columbia V3V 0B7
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128488
Approved Amount :	\$5,680.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$5,680.00
Total:			\$5,680.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8457748	COWICHAN WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE SOCIETY 255 Ingram Street, Unit 103 Duncan, British Columbia V9L 1P3
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128224
Approved Amount :	\$6,748.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$6,748.00

Total: \$6,748.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8456308	KWANTLEN POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY 12666-72nd Ave Surrey, British Columbia V3W 2M8
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128495
Approved Amount :	\$3,050.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$3,050.00

Total: \$3,050.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8456709	COLLINGWOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE SOCIETY (LIVING IN COMMUNITY) 5288 Joyce Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5R 6C9
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128473
Approved Amount :	\$5,900.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$5,900.00

Total: \$5,900.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8458346	PORT MOODY POLICE VICTIM SERVICES UNIT 3051 St Johns Street Port Moody, British Columbia V3H 2C4
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128481
Approved Amount :	\$7,600.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,600.00

Total: \$7,600.00

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RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8455002	ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF VANCOUVER 4885 Saint John Paul II Way Vancouver, British Columbia V5Z 0G3
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2016/06/30
Date Approved :	2016/04/05
IFMS Code :	4500128496
Approved Amount :	\$7,720.00
Title of Project :	The Power of Our Voices 2016 / La Puissance de nos voix 2016
Project Description :	Victims and Survivors of Crime Week 2016 will take place from May 29, 2016 to June 4, 2016. Projects will provide an opportunity to raise awareness about victim issues and about the programs, services and laws in place to help victims, survivors and their families.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(G) Semaine nationale de sensibilisation aux victimes d'actes criminels	\$7,720.00

Total: \$7,720.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8422932	BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL, COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION BRANCH 302 - 815 Hornby Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2E6
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2021/03/31
Date Approved :	2016/05/14
IFMS Code :	4500129314
Approved Amount :	\$3,411,450.00
Title of Project :	Enhancing and Supporting Services to Victims in BC
Project Description :	Over the next five fiscal years, British Columbia will advance victim services and access to justice for victims and their families by: providing enhanced information, supports and services to family members of homicide victims; implementing responsive victim services to remote communities and/or First Nations communities in British Columbia; establishing provincial networks for Child Advocacy Centres and for Domestic Violence Units; developing training initiatives to strengthen the knowledge and capacity of victim service workers and other front line service providers working with victims of crime in British Columbia; and undertaking various activities and training to support the implementation of the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) - P/T - Charte canadienne des droits des victimes	\$216,450.00

Total: \$216,450.00

Department of Justice
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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
91505-3-6-2-7	ASSOCIATION DES JURISTES D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE 227B - 1555, 7e Avenue Ouest Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 1S1		
Project Dates:	Start: 2013/05/15 End: 2018/03/31		
Date Approved :	2013/08/20		
IFMS Code :	4500116676		
Approved Amount :	\$221,750.00		
Title of Project :	Formation terminologique des intervenants juridiques		
Project Description :	The project consists in offering French terminology training sessions in criminal matters to justice stakeholders such as paralegals, translators and interpreters in British Columbia who don't have access to this type of training and who are called to assist litigants involved in legal proceedings. The training includes theoretical and practical workshops as well as online activities.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated

2016-2017	Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualism	(C) Development professionnel (Access to Justice in Both Official Languages)	\$43,750.00
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Total: \$43,750.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
4664229	ASSOCIATION DES JURISTES D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE 227B - 1555, 7e Avenue Ouest Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 1S1		
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2018/03/31		
Date Approved :	2014/04/09		
IFMS Code :	4500119830		
Approved Amount :	\$203,000.00		
Title of Project :	Formation terminologique des avocats 2014-2018		
Project Description :	The project consists in offering a French terminology course in criminal matters to defence lawyers of British Columbia. The training includes an online learning module on criminal French terminology and a practical workshop consisting of a moot court where participants have the opportunity to use the terminology learned in the online module. As youth and newcomers will participate in the moot court by acting as jurors, the project also raises awareness among these participants about language rights related to criminal law.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated

2016-2017	Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualism	(C) Development professionnel (Access to Justice in Both Official Languages)	\$50,000.00
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Total: \$50,000.00

Department of Justice
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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
6970348	SALVATION ARMY - DEBORAH'S GATE, THE PO Box 2316 349 West Georgia Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 3W5
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/05/01 End: 2017/05/30
Date Approved :	2015/03/25
IFMS Code :	4500124273
Approved Amount :	\$88,500.00
Title of Project :	Living Hope: Life and Living Skills Program for Victims of Human Trafficking
Project Description :	The organization will develop, implement and evaluate an 80-week intervention and rehabilitation focused life and living skills program for women and girls who are victims of human trafficking. The project will focus on developing key life and living skills for up to 70 victims of human trafficking. The project will be delivered in the form of one-on-one resident care plans, weekly life and living skills programs with rotating topics and guest speakers, monthly special events and community opportunities and activities. The project will also further build partnerships with governments, law enforcement, agencies and not-for-profit organizations.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Projet / Fonds d'aide aux victimes	\$44,250.00
Total:			\$44,250.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8423597	ENDING VIOLENCE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 1404-510 West Hastings Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1L8
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/07/04 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2016/06/10
IFMS Code :	4500129542
Approved Amount :	\$48,500.00
Title of Project :	Building on Collaborative Efforts to Increase Safety for Victims of Gender Violence: Training for Front-line Anti-Violence Service Providers
Project Description :	A two-day British Columbia wide training will be delivered to front-line anti-violence and other victim service workers who serve particularly the most vulnerable population such as young women, Indigenous women, university and college aged women and refugee women. The training will include information and practical skill building on legal, policy and service-related issues to serve victims of domestic violence and sexual violence effectively.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) Projet / Fonds d'aide aux victimes	\$48,500.00
Total:			\$48,500.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7838524	ASSOCIATION DES JURISTES D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE 227B - 1555, 7e Avenue Ouest Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 1S1
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/07/01 End: 2016/12/31
Date Approved :	2015/07/09
IFMS Code :	4500125506
Approved Amount :	\$54,600.00
Title of Project :	Formation des employés des services communautaires - Yukon
Project Description :	The project consists of the development and delivery of training on legal topics for Yukon community organizations employees to equip them to better meet the needs and demands they receive from the French community of Yukon. The project will also involve the publication of a legal guide and a series of six (6) legal forms intended to serve as a reminder to employees of community services.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualism	(C) Activités/Projets - Fonds d'appui à l'accès à la justice dans les deux langues officielles	\$32,300.00

Total: \$32,300.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8440927	ASSOCIATION DES JURISTES D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE 227B - 1555, 7e Avenue Ouest Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 1S1
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2018/03/31
Date Approved :	2016/03/29
IFMS Code :	4500128820
Approved Amount :	\$72,000.00
Title of Project :	Centre d'information en ligne - Phase d'implantation
Project Description :	The project will see the development and promotion of 16 French language interactive information modules on legal subjects of importance to Francophones in British Columbia. The modules will be posted on the online information center of the organization and on "CliquezJustice.ca", a Web legal information portal for Francophones in official language minority communities. The modules will contribute to increase the knowledge of the judicial system of the Francophone community in British Columbia and will help them exercise their rights more effectively.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualism	(C) Activités/Projets - Fonds d'appui à l'accès à la justice dans les deux langues officielles	\$36,000.00

Total: \$36,000.00

Department of Justice
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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8440605	ASSOCIATION DES JURISTES D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE 227B - 1555, 7e Avenue Ouest Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 1S1		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/06/01 End: 2018/03/31		
Date Approved :	2016/05/17		
IFMS Code :	4500129280		
Approved Amount :	\$90,000.00		
Title of Project :	Cliniques juridiques		
Project Description :	The AJEFCB will partner with la Boussole and Access Pro-Bono to offer eight legal clinics per month that will provide legal advice to francophones in British Columbia who cannot afford the services of a lawyer.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualism	(C) Activités/Projets - Fonds d'appui à l'accès à la justice dans les deux langues officielles	\$50,000.00
Total:			\$50,000.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
7838524	ASSOCIATION DES JURISTES D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE 227B - 1555, 7e Avenue Ouest Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 1S1		
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/07/01 End: 2016/12/31		
Date Approved :	2015/07/09		
IFMS Code :	4500125506		
Approved Amount :	\$54,600.00		
Title of Project :	Formation des employés des services communautaires - Yukon		
Project Description :	The project consists of the development and delivery of training on legal topics for Yukon community organizations employees to equip them to better meet the needs and demands they receive from the French community of Yukon. The project will also involve the publication of a legal guide and a series of six (6) legal forms intended to serve as a reminder to employees of community services.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualism	(C)-PT-Activités/Projets - Fonds d'appui à l'accès à la justice dans les deux langues officielles	\$0.00
Total:			\$0.00

Department of Justice
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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8422932	BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL , COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION BRANCH 302 - 815 Hornby Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2E6		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2021/03/31		
Date Approved :	2016/05/14		
IFMS Code :	4500129314		
Approved Amount :	\$3,411,450.00		
Title of Project :	Enhancing and Supporting Services to Victims in BC		
Project Description :	Over the next five fiscal years, British Columbia will advance victim services and access to justice for victims and their families by: providing enhanced information, supports and services to family members of homicide victims; implementing responsive victim services to remote communities and/or First Nations communities in British Columbia; establishing provincial networks for Child Advocacy Centres and for Domestic Violence Units; developing training initiatives to strengthen the knowledge and capacity of victim service workers and other front line service providers working with victims of crime in British Columbia; and undertaking various activities and training to support the implementation of the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Policy Centre for Victims Issues	(C) P/T Politiques et programmes (administrations provinciales)	\$500,000.00

Total: \$500,000.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
7664099	JUSTICE EDUCATION SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 260-800 Hornby Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 2C5
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/01/20 End: 2016/08/31
Date Approved :	2015/01/19
IFMS Code :	4500122885
Approved Amount :	\$178,976.00
Title of Project :	FamiliesChange Canada
Project Description :	The purpose of the project is to develop the FamiliesChange.ca website as a national family law resource with province-specific content for all provinces. A series of web resources to help kids, teens and parents to deal with separation and divorce will be adapted for each province in both English and French. The existing "Parent After Separation" online course will be produced in French in order that both the English and French versions be made available to be adapted for each province. The website will have a link to Justice Canada's website. The Justice Education Society of British Columbia and the provincial public legal education and information organizations will ensure that the content is updated.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Family, Children and Youth	(C) VIJ - Fonds du soutien des familles	\$59,570.00
Total:			\$59,570.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8387231	TRI-CITY TRANSITIONS SOCIETY 200 - 2540 Shaughnessy Street Port Coquitlam, British Columbia V3C 3W4
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2016/02/29
IFMS Code :	
Approved Amount :	\$58,500.00
Title of Project :	Supporting Families - Parallel Parenting Agreements (the Parallel Parenting Project")
Project Description :	The purpose of the project is to provide workshops and support on developing parenting agreements for parents in high conflict relationship following separation or divorce. Various tools will be developed to benefit the community to facilitate collaboration and decrease the family court system waiting time period for the parents.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Family, Children and Youth	(C) VIJ - Fonds du soutien des familles	\$58,500.00
Total:			\$58,500.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
7838524	ASSOCIATION DES JURISTES D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE 227B - 1555, 7e Avenue Ouest Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 1S1		
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/07/01 End: 2016/12/31		
Date Approved :	2015/07/09		
IFMS Code :	4500125506		
Approved Amount :	\$54,600.00		
Title of Project :	Formation des employés des services communautaires - Yukon		
Project Description :	The project consists of the development and delivery of training on legal topics for Yukon community organizations employees to equip them to better meet the needs and demands they receive from the French community of Yukon. The project will also involve the publication of a legal guide and a series of six (6) legal forms intended to serve as a reminder to employees of community services.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualism	(C) Outils (Access to Justice in Both Official Languages)	\$0.00

Total: \$0.00

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8045346	NORTH CARIBOO MÉTIS ASSOCIATION A - 668 Doherty Drive Quesnel, British Columbia V2J 1B9		
Project Dates:	Start: 2015/08/01 End: 2016/05/31		
Date Approved :	2015/07/27		
IFMS Code :	4500125401		
Approved Amount :	\$58,800.00		
Title of Project :	Healthy Relationships		
Project Description :	The organization will provide six healthy relationships programs to address family and relationship violence in Aboriginal homes. Healthy relationships is focused on creating awareness of violence dynamics and provides tools in the prevention and discontinuation of abuse. The program will consist of eleven sessions including managing feelings, managing anger, healthy communication, healthy conflict resolution, effects of family violence on children, effects of violence and anger on mind, body and spirit and respect and empathy.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Violence à l'endroit des femmes et des filles Autochtones	\$18,318.00

Total: \$18,318.00

Department of Justice
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Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8518751 DT	MCCREARY CENTRE SOCIETY 3552 East Hastings Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5K 2A7

Project Dates: **Start:** 2016/04/01
End: 2016/10/31

Date Approved : 2016/05/24

IFMS Code : 4500129445

Approved Amount : \$29,971.00

Title of Project : Beyond a dreamcatcher: Youth-engaged research into promising practices for culturally relevant drug treatment approaches

Project Description : The recipient proposes to work with experiential youth researchers to develop a research project about innovative approaches and best practice models for culturally relevant drug treatment approaches for young people involved in the youth criminal justice system in British Columbia. Using proven youth engagement methods this project will canvas the perspectives of young people involved in the justice system, including their suggestions for what is working well, what can be improved and how their cultural needs can be better served in drug treatment services. This project will provide a unique youth led, young engaged lens to the issue of better meeting the needs of Aboriginal youth who access non-Aboriginal drug treatment services.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Fonds du système de justice pour les jeunes (Traitement de la toxicomanie)	\$29,971.00

Total: \$29,971.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
8519543 DT	PLEA COMMUNITY SERVICES SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 3894 Commercial Street Vancouver, British Columbia V5N 4G2		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/06/01 End: 2016/10/31		
Date Approved :	2016/05/24		
IFMS Code :	4500129512		
Approved Amount :	\$30,000.00		
Title of Project :	Raising Hands: Connecting with Aboriginal culture to enhance existing programming		
Project Description :	The recipient proposes to assess ways to adapt their current drug treatment programming to better serve the needs of Aboriginal youth in the program. Through interviews, focus groups and surveys the recipient will ascertain exactly what aspects of their existing drug treatment programming should be enhanced and the best ways to do so. This research project will help determine whether there is a need to embed new culturally relevant therapies for all of their drug treatment program participants. Research findings will also be used to enhance the philosophies and methods used in their other programming to better serve their Aboriginal youth clients.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Fonds du système de justice pour les jeunes (Traitement de la toxicomanie)	\$29,969.00

Total: \$29,969.00

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Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
8528368 DT	THE YOGA OUTREACH SOCIETY 2145 168 Street Surrey, British Columbia V3Z 0B5
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/06/01 End: 2016/10/31
Date Approved :	2016/05/24
IFMS Code :	4500129500
Approved Amount :	\$11,600.00
Title of Project :	Trauma-informed Yoga for Youth in Conflict with the Law
Project Description :	The recipient proposes to explore whether a trauma-informed intervention combined with other drug treatment programs has the potential to enhance drug treatment health outcomes for youth in conflict with the law. This initial assessment phase will allow the organization to conduct a literature scan of existing research to answer the question "Does trauma-informed yoga enhance drug treatment outcomes for youth?" This research will help to inform what type of programming may work best in complement with existing drug treatment programs for justice system involved youth. In addition, an environmental scan of existing drug treatment options for youth in British Columbia as well as what treatment programs exist within the justice system will be explored.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Fonds du système de justice pour les jeunes (Traitement de la toxicomanie)	\$11,600.00
Total:			\$11,600.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name		
7824435 GGD	OKANAGAN NATION ALLIANCE #101, 3535 Old Okanagan Hwy Westbank, British Columbia V4T 3L7		
Project Dates:	Start: 2016/01/04 End: 2018/12/31		
Date Approved :	2015/12/22		
IFMS Code :	4500127176		
Approved Amount :	\$417,440.00		
Title of Project :	ONA Youth Justice Program - Rehabilitation & Reintegration		
Project Description :	The Recipient proposes to develop and deliver a rehabilitation and reintegration program for youth involved with the criminal justice system who are involved in, or vulnerable to, gangs. The culturally based program will involve the families and communities by supporting each youth's specific challenges and personal growth needs through the development of an individual plan for youth. This could include culturally appropriate activities such as life skills, employability, or a return to school. The program will also incorporate, coordinate and enhance existing supports and services and actively involve key partners from areas such as health and wellness, education, and justice.		
Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Youth Justice Policy	(C) Fonds du système de justice pour les jeunes (Armes à feu, gangs et drogues)	\$136,404.00

Total: \$136,404.00

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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
3001-2-36	NATIVE COURTWORKER AND COUNSELLING ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE 207-1999 Marine Drive North Vancouver, British Columbia V7P 3J3
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/04/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/02/24
IFMS Code :	4500119127
Approved Amount :	\$657,694.00
Title of Project :	Through an Aboriginal Lens
Project Description :	The recipient will develop and implement a program to support aboriginal youth involved in the justice system who have a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) diagnosis (or are strongly suspected of having FASD); illicit substance abuse issues; and other negative influences in their lives. Two support workers will assist these youth in understanding what living with an FASD diagnosis, co-existing substance abuse and other life harms means, in relation to the youth's conflict with the law. The workers will be supported by partnerships with the Asante Centre, regional stakeholders and aboriginal community and family members of clients. The goal of the project is to help youth identify both their assets and areas where they need additional support, so they can develop individual strategies to successfully navigate through the assessment process and the justice system.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Youth Justice Policy	(C) Fonds du système de justice pour les jeunes (Principal)	\$208,002.00
Total:			\$208,002.00

Department of Justice
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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
2463510 MAIN	RECIPROCAL CONSULTING 100 Park Royal South Suite 411 West Vancouver, British Columbia V7T 1A2
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/09/15 End: 2017/08/31
Date Approved :	2014/06/23
IFMS Code :	4500121596
Approved Amount :	\$241,230.00
Title of Project :	Evaluation of the Intensive Support and Supervision Program
Project Description :	The recipient proposes to evaluate the Intensive Support and Supervision Program (ISSP) offered by the British Columbia Ministry of Children and Family to high-risk young offenders as a community-based alternative to custody and to assist youth transitioning from custody to the community. This project will have two major phases. The first will be interviews with ISSP staff and other key stakeholders to identify the data needs, development of the study materials, and the refinement of the evaluation project methodology. The second phase of the evaluation will focus on the implementation of the ISSP program and interviewing approximately 80-120 youth involved in the ISSP program to determine their outcomes from the program.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	(C) Fonds du système de justice pour les jeunes (Principal)	\$71,898.00

Total: \$71,898.00

Department of Justice
CanadaMinistère de la Justice
Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number Client Name

7044211 MAIN **BOYS & GIRLS CLUB SERVICES OF GREATER VICTORIA**
 301-1195 Esquimalt Road
 Victoria, British Columbia
 V9A 3N6

Project Dates: **Start:** 2015/04/01
 End: 2018/03/30

Date Approved : 2014/12/16

IFMS Code : 4500123416

Approved Amount : \$298,334.00

Title of Project : Coastline Employment Project

Project Description : The recipient proposes to develop and implement an employment program for youth involved in the justice system. The program will offer youth an opportunity to gain employment that is meaningful and of interest to them, earn a livable income, increase their self confidence and self esteem, encourage a healthy lifestyle, and connect them with community. The pre-employment phase will focus on developing and enhancing job readiness including resumé preparation, interview skills, and securing certificates such as FoodSafe, First Aid or other requirements for their job choices. They will also address workplace communication, conflict resolution, work ethic, punctuality, etc. Assistance will be provided in setting up a bank account, acquiring appropriate work clothes and equipment and ensuring they have a sufficient transportation allowance. The youth will continue to be fully supported by the program during a twelve week internship. The employer will provide workplace experience and invaluable mentorship to the youth.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Youth Justice Policy	(C) Fonds du système de justice pour les jeunes (Principal)	\$99,636.00

Total: \$99,636.00

Department of Justice
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Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
2464119 MAIN Prince George Youth Custody Services	PRINCE GEORGE YOUTH CUSTODY SERVICES 1211 Gunn Road Bag 10,000 Prince George, British Columbia V2N 4P2
Project Dates:	Start: 2014/05/01 End: 2017/03/31
Date Approved :	2014/04/28
IFMS Code :	4500120234
Approved Amount :	\$31,950.00
Title of Project :	Animal Assisted Intervention Program
Project Description :	The recipient proposes to pilot an animal assisted intervention project for youth at the custody centre in Prince George who have experienced trauma and suffer from associated mental health and addiction issues. Through the use of therapeutic dogs and an experienced handler, this intervention will enhance the capacity of the youth to build empathy and improve their overall emotional well being.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Youth Justice Policy	(S) Fonds du système de justice pour les jeunes (Principal) - P/T	\$10,650.00
Total:			\$10,650.00

Department of Justice
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Canada

Allocation Report

RIMS/File Number	Client Name
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93001-3-2013
BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT
 Youth Justice Policy & Program Support Branch
 Ministry of Children and Family Development
 PO Box 9770 Stn Prov Govt
 Victoria, British Columbia
 V8W 9S5

Project Dates:
Start: 2013/04/01
End: 2018/03/31

Date Approved : 2013/05/03

IFMS Code : 4500116922

Approved Amount : \$88,442,640.00

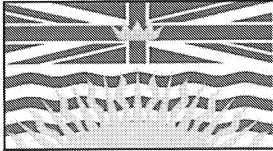
Title of Project : Youth Justice Services Funding Program

Project Description : The province of British Columbia has entered into an Agreement with the Department of Justice Canada to share in the costs of youth justice services and programs within their jurisdiction.
 The priority of the Agreement is to support and promote programs and services that are consistent with the following objectives:
 - To encourage accountability measures for unlawful behaviour that are proportionate and timely;
 - To encourage effective rehabilitation and reintegration of young persons into their communities;
 - To target the formal court process to the most serious offences; and,
 - To target detention and custody to the most serious offences.

Allocation Fiscal Year	Fund Centre	Commitment Item	Allocated
2016-2017	Programs Branch	Programme de financement des services de justice pour les jeunes - Priorité (C)	\$17,688,528.00

Total: \$17,688,528.00

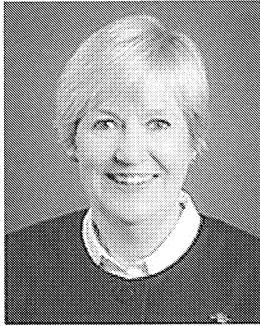
Grand Total Allocated \$41,672,395.80



British Columbia

Website: <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/>

**Minister of Justice and
Attorney General:**
Suzanne Anton



Biography

Suzanne Anton was elected to represent the riding of Vancouver-Fraserview in 2013 after a distinguished career at the municipal level. She was appointed Attorney General and Minister of Justice on 10 June 2013.

Speech from the Throne
(February 9, 2016)

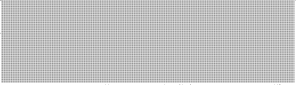
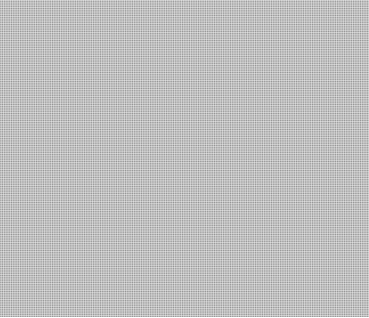



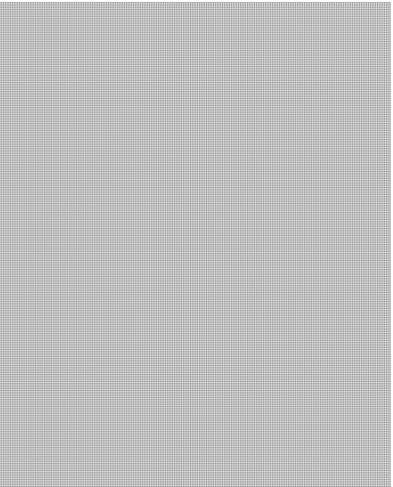
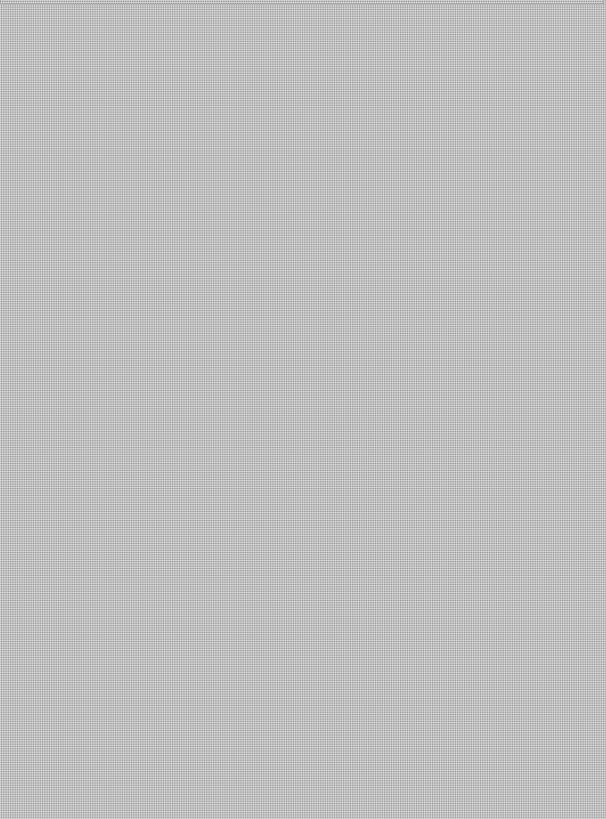
- In the Lower Mainland, there are too many sad stories – too many parents mourning children who didn't come home. The government is taking action.
- The anti-gang unit has significant resources on the ground, working with Surrey and Delta police, with integrated teams and new police officers on the ground.
- This is progress, but the government need to do more. It will continue to work with its federal counterparts to secure more RCMP resources and officers
- Not all afflictions are visible. This year, the cabinet working group on mental health will take action to improve access and supports for British Columbians struggling with mental illness.

Budget
(February, 16 2016)

The Budget did not include mention of justice related priorities.

Criminal Justice System Roundtables, BC Participants

	MINISTER
1.	Hon. Jody Wilson-Raybould Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

	AUGUST 15: MENTAL HEALTH/SUBSTANCE USE		
	NAME	BIO	EXPERTISE
2.	 International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy 		Justice system reform, access to justice
3.	The Honourable   BC Provincial Court 		Mental health, addictions, specialized courts s.19(1)

s.19(1)

4.	<div>[REDACTED]</div> <div>First Nations Health Council</div> <div>[REDACTED]</div>	[REDACTED]	Indigenous health
5.	<div>[REDACTED]</div> <div>Defence Counsel, Downtown Community Court</div> <div>(no photo available)</div>	[REDACTED]	Criminal law, specialized courts
6.	<div>[REDACTED]</div> <div>BC's Prosecution Service, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General</div> <div>[REDACTED]</div>	[REDACTED]	Criminal law

7.	<div data-bbox="261 79 662 163" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div> <div data-bbox="261 163 662 247" data-label="Text">[REDACTED] Faculty of Health Science, SFU</div> <div data-bbox="280 247 651 630" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div>	[REDACTED]	Mental health, additions
8.	<div data-bbox="261 646 570 730" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div> <div data-bbox="261 730 651 842" data-label="Text">First Nations Health Authority; former Deputy Provincial Health Officer</div> <div data-bbox="261 856 651 1255" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div>	[REDACTED]	Indigenous health
9.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Justice system reform, performance indicators s.19(1)

	Coordinator, BC Justice Summit and BC Justice and Public Safety Council		s.19(1)
10.	<div> <div></div> <div>Legal Services Society</div> <div></div> </div>		Criminal law, legal aid
11.	<div> <div></div> <div>of Integrated Programs for the Downtown Community Court, Drug Court and Vancouver Integrated Supervisions Unit, Corrections Branch</div> <div>(no photo available)</div> </div>		Mental health, additions, specialized courts
12.	<div> <div></div> <div>Youth Services Section and Mental Health Portfolio, Vancouver Police Department</div> </div>		Policing

			s.19(1)
13.	<div> <div></div> <div>of</div> <div>Supportive Housing and Programs, BC Housing</div> <div></div> </div>		Housing, vulnerable populations
14.	<div> <div></div> <div>Ending</div> <div>Violence Association</div> <div></div> </div>		Victims, anti-violence work

15.	<p>[REDACTED] Spier & Company Law; Member, BC Aboriginal Justice Council</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	[REDACTED]	<p>Family law</p> <p>s.19(1)</p>
16.	<p>[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Portland Hotel Society</p>	(No bio available)	Housing
17.	<p>[REDACTED] Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, UBC</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	[REDACTED]	Mental health

AUGUST 16: LONG TERM UTILITY OF INCARCERATION AND OTHER SENTENCING OPTIONS			
	NAME	BIO	EXPERTISE
2.	<div>International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy</div>		Justice system reform, access to justice s.19(1)
3.	<div>The Honourable BC Court of Appeal</div>		Criminal law, criminal justice system reform
4.	<div>The Honourable BC Provincial Court</div>		Criminal law, criminal justice system reform

5.	<div data-bbox="253 81 584 128" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div> <div data-bbox="253 128 662 159" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div> <div data-bbox="272 159 592 268" data-label="Text">Ministry of Justice, Criminal Justice Branch</div> <div data-bbox="334 304 602 346" data-label="Text">(no photo available)</div>	[REDACTED]	Criminal law
6.	<div data-bbox="253 401 630 468" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div> <div data-bbox="272 468 630 541" data-label="Text">Peck and Company</div> <div data-bbox="253 541 675 856" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div>	[REDACTED]	Criminal law s.19(1)
7.	<div data-bbox="253 846 651 913" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div> <div data-bbox="272 913 500 940" data-label="Text">Defence Counsel</div> <div data-bbox="253 961 675 1373" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div>	[REDACTED]	Criminal law
8.	<div data-bbox="253 1373 586 1451" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div> <div data-bbox="272 1451 634 1564" data-label="Text">School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University</div> <div data-bbox="253 1564 675 1913" data-label="Text">[REDACTED]</div>	[REDACTED]	Youth, mental health, corrections

9.	<div data-bbox="245 75 634 159" style="background-color: black; height: 40px; width: 240px;"></div> <p data-bbox="272 159 570 197">Legal Services Society</p> <div data-bbox="267 212 652 667" style="background-color: black; height: 217px; width: 237px;"></div>			Legal aid, justice innovation s.19(1)
10.	<div data-bbox="256 783 610 877" style="background-color: black; height: 45px; width: 218px;"></div> <p data-bbox="272 877 636 909">Allard School of Law, UBC</p> <div data-bbox="256 947 652 1436" style="background-color: black; height: 233px; width: 244px;"></div>			Indigenous rights and prisoners' rights advocacy, corrections

11.	<div>Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University</div> <div></div>	Youth, mental health
12.	<div>School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of the Fraser Valley; Fellow and Senior Associate, ICCLR</div> <div></div>	Criminal justice system reform, performance indicators, youth
13.	<div></div>	Policing, criminal justice system reform

	<p>[redacted] Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies at Simon Fraser University</p> <p>[redacted]</p>		
14.	<p>[redacted] Criminal Justice and Legal Access Policy Division, Justice Services Branch, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General</p> <p>(no photo available)</p>		s.19(1)
15.	<p>[redacted] Youth Justice Program Support Ministry for Children and Family Development</p> <p>[redacted]</p>		Youth
16.	<p>[redacted] Elizabeth Fry Society of Greater Vancouver</p>		Women and girls in the criminal justice system

17.	Pivot Legal Society		Women and girls in the criminal justice system
18.	West Coast Prison Justice Society		Corrections
19.	BC Victims of Homicide Advisory Committee		Victims
20.	Policy, Research, and Planning,		Mental health, addictions

	Canadian Mental Health Association BC		s.19(1)
21.	(TBC) Criminal Defense Counsel		Criminal law

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY (ICCLR)			
	NAME	BIO	EXPERTISE
1.	<div> <div></div> <div>Board of Directors, ICCLR</div> <div></div> <div>Simon Fraser University</div> <div></div> </div>		s.19(1)
2.	<div> <div></div> <div>BC Court of Appeal Board of Directors, ICCLR</div> <div></div> </div>		
3.	<div> <div></div> <div>ICCLR</div> <div></div> </div>		



Tab 8
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FOR INFORMATION

2016-017242

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Site Visit – Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver

ISSUE

Arrangements have been made for you to attend the Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver (DTCV) on Tuesday, August 16, 2016 from 2:00 to 3:30 in Courtroom 303 at Vancouver District Provincial Court located at 222 Main Street, Vancouver, BC.

BACKGROUND

Drug Treatment Courts offer non-violent offenders the opportunity to complete a court monitored drug treatment program as an alternative to incarceration. This alternative is provided through the sentencing provisions in the *Criminal Code* as well as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. The DTC model is recognized as an innovative and effective approach to help offenders address their cycle of addiction and criminal behavior and as a means of reducing criminal recidivism.

Funding from the Drug Treatment Court Funding Program currently assists approximately 200 offenders to receive court-monitored addictions treatment across Canada on a daily basis.

The Drug Treatment Court Funding Program has provided funding support to the DTCV since it began in December 2001 through multi-year funding agreements with British Columbia Justice.

Tentative Program/Agenda

s.19(1)

Your presence for this site visit is most welcome.

The contact for the DTCV site visit is [REDACTED]
Downtown Community Court, Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver, Vancouver Intensive Supervision Unit.

Stakeholders expected to be in attendance:

Provincial Judge; Federal Prosecutor; Provincial Prosecutor; DTCV Executive Director (BC Justice employee); DTCV Clinical Supervisor (Vancouver Coastal Health Authority employee) as well as DTCV participants scheduled to appear on August 16, 2016.

2:00 – 3:00 DTCV Courtroom observation



This is the regularly scheduled court session where in-person as well as phone appearances by participants occur every Tuesday and Thursday.

3:00 – 3:30 Meeting with stakeholders/staff

The DTCV breaks at 3:00 and it has been arranged to clear the courtroom so that you may be introduced to the DTCV team stakeholders/staff, (e.g., Judge, Crown (federal & provincial), DTCV Director, Clinical Supervisor, etc.). A mini overview, allowing time for questions, is to be provided to you in the courtroom.

CONSIDERATIONS

Previously, BC Justice received \$750,000 per year in support of the DTCV. As of April 1, 2015, this amount has been reduced to \$700,000 as the annual \$3.6 million DTCFP budget remained static but re-distributed across nine provinces and two territories (an increase of 5 jurisdictions). Please see attached funding table.

Research studies / partnerships

The Drug Treatment Court Funding Program has partnered with the BC government to support published research by [REDACTED] of the Faculty of Health Sciences at Simon Fraser University. His analysis showed that drug-related recidivism of DTCV participants was reduced by 56% over a two-year period and overall criminal re-offending was lowered by 35%, even though at least 50% of the participants had been considered to be at “severe” risk to re-offend.

SPEAKING POINTS

If pressed re: whether the funding will be increased or extended

s.19(1)

- The Government has been pleased to date with the success of the Drug Treatment Court of Vancouver as demonstrated in the research by [REDACTED]
- While no final decision has been made about future funding, these factors will certainly be taken into consideration as the Government determines how best to work with the Provinces and Territories to address the challenges of the drug addicted offender.

CONCLUSION

The DTCV has proven to be an effective approach to addressing the disproportionate impacts of the criminal justice system on vulnerable and marginalized people.

PREPARED BY

Margaret Trottier
Manager, Program/Policy
Policy Implementation Directorate
Programs Branch
613-293-7780
August 8, 2016

Annex A

DTCFP Recipient**	2015-18 Agreements: Annual Funding	Annual difference from old Agreements	% Difference
British Columbia	700,000	-50,000	-7%
Alberta	500,000	-83,760	-14%
Saskatchewan	400,000	-46,500	-10%
Manitoba	400,000	-79,863	-17%
Ontario (2 DTCs)	1,000,000	-240,000	-19%
Nova Scotia (<i>increase</i>)	75,000	5,000	7%
Quebec (<i>new</i>)	250,000	N/A	N/A
Yukon (<i>new</i>)	100,000	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories (<i>new</i>)	100,000	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island (<i>feasibility study</i>)	30,000	N/A	N/A
Newfoundland (<i>feasibility study</i>)	30,000	N/A	N/A
To be allocated	45,000		
Total	\$3,630,000		

S E R V I N G C A N A D I A N S



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Criminal Justice System Review

Background Document
For reference only



Department of Justice
Canada

Ministère de la Justice
Canada

Canada



Criminal Justice System Review

- Review criminal justice system and sentencing reforms over the past decade.
- Identify and examine systemic problems that make the system less efficient and seek ways to ensure just outcomes for those disproportionately impacted by the CJS.
- Enhance public safety, provide value for money and ensure that the system reflects core Canadian values.





CJS Review: Discussion Points

- (1) Core principles of the CJS
- (2) Efficiency in the CJS
- (3) Sentencing
- (4) Impacts of the CJS on vulnerable populations





(1) Core Principles of the CJS

- In what ways does the CJS reflect Canadian values?
- What changes are required to ensure that the purposes and principles of the CJS reflect Canadian values?





(2) Efficiency in the CJS

- Can we improve efficiencies and make better use of existing resources:
 - at the investigative and pre-trial stage?
 - during trial?
 - post trial, including within the corrections system?
 - reintegration into society?





(3) Sentencing

- How can sentencing laws and their application be improved to ensure just results for the offender, the victim and for society?
- How do we properly balance sentencing principles such as deterrence, denunciation, rehabilitation and reparation and acknowledgement of the harm done?





(4) Impacts of the CJS on Vulnerable Populations

- What areas of the CJS have the greatest impact on vulnerable members of Canadian society, as victims or as accused?
- What changes can be made so that just outcomes at all stages are provided to those disproportionately involved in the CJS?





Opportunities for Improvement

- Where should efforts be focussed in order to better address the causes and consequences of crime?
- What should be the priorities for improving the CJS?



Contact Information

Steve Mihorean

Criminal Justice System Review

(613) 957-4940

steve.mihorean@justice.gc.ca

Matthew Taylor

Criminal Law Policy Section

(613) 957-4716

matthew.taylor@justice.gc.ca



THE CRIMINAL LAW IN CANADIAN SOCIETY



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

**OTTAWA
AUGUST 1982**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Part I

Outlines the background of the Criminal Law Review and identifies the aims of this paper, which are to:

1. Provide Canadians with a summary outline of the context in which criminal law policy should be viewed;
2. Articulate a statement of the appropriate scope, purpose and principles of criminal law, on the basis of a discussion of its basic nature and philosophical underpinnings; and
3. Give an indication of the general implications of endorsing the statement of scope, purpose and principles, in order to provide guidance for the more specific decisions that must be taken as the Review process evolves.

Part II

Analytically discusses crime trends, various explanations offered for the phenomenon of crime, and the policy response made to crime by governments over the past several decades.

The Canadian experience is seen as similar to that of most western democracies, with respect to:

- the vastly expanded scope of "criminal law", taken in its broad sense, that has accompanied growth in public sector involvement in the economic and social spheres;
- the large growth in crime, especially in the last two decades, as the post-war baby boom passed through adolescence into early adulthood;
- the dedication of increasingly large amounts of public sector resources to criminal justice system activities, especially police;
- the existence of conflicting pressures to further expand resources to offer protection on the one hand, and to tighten up or re-allocate resources in view of financial constraints and doubts about the efficacy of traditional justice system activities on the other hand;

- the trend to rely much less on imprisonment as the primary sanction for many forms of non-violent property crimes, while maintaining or increasing the severity of sentences for offenders involved in crimes of violence;
- the propensity of the Canadian justice system to respond to crime by a greater overall use of imprisonment compared to the justice systems of many similar countries; and
- the growing recognition of the interrelatedness of the criminal law and the various components that constitute the criminal justice system, combined with continued or increased sensitivity to issues of intergovernmental jurisdiction.

Many of these factors will continue to influence the general shape of future events.

Part III

Identifies seven major concerns that encompass the wide range of specific criticisms, problems and complaints with respect to criminal law and the criminal justice system. These concerns involve:

1. The **effectiveness of the criminal law** in combatting crime and correcting offenders;
2. Enhancing the **effectiveness of preventive measures and alternative measures** less coercive and intrusive than the criminal law;
3. The **proper role of the victim** in the criminal law, and the victim's needs and treatment in the criminal justice system;
4. The **balance** between powers granted to criminal justice agents and the rights and liberties of individuals;
5. **Accountability** in the exercise of discretion and in the use of public resources to achieve objectives;
6. **Sentencing and post-sentencing** processes; and
7. The **proper scope** of the criminal law, the **proper purpose** of the criminal law, and the **distinctions** that should be made between the criminal law and other types of law or social measures.

Part IV

Addresses the underlying question of the proper scope, purpose and objectives of the criminal law, by distinguishing four subsidiary issues:

1. With respect to the **purpose of the criminal law**, the paper concludes that:
 - the criminal law and the criminal justice system must pursue two major sets of purposes — "justice" and "security";

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

3

- criminal sanctions, whether justified in terms of utilitarian or retributive aims, are primarily punitive in nature, and are understood as such both by society and by those on whom they are imposed;
 - acceptance of retributive justifications for punishment implies neither rejection of utilitarian justifications for punishment, nor the acceptance of harsh, cruel or vindictive forms or levels of punishment. Indeed, the retributive approach acts as a brake, in setting a maximum permissible limit on punishment that might otherwise be subject to no such limit in its pursuit of various utilitarian goals such as deterrence, incapacitation, or even rehabilitation. This distinguishes the concept of retribution from that of vengeance; and
 - the necessity of pursuing these twin, and sometimes-conflicting, purposes requires an approach to be developed for defining the proper point of balance.
2. With respect to the **proper scope** of criminal law, the paper concludes that:
- it makes sense to distinguish between the criminal law and other forms of social control;
 - the major criterion for determining what conduct merits response from the criminal law is whether the conduct causes or threatens serious harm to individuals or society; and
 - any such "criteria" are in reality only guidelines, because their necessarily general level of abstraction always leaves room for interpretation, and because the judgment of Parliament on what conduct is to be treated as criminal cannot be bound by anything other than constitutional limits.
3. With respect to the concepts of **responsibility and blame**, the paper concludes that:
- it is vital to retain a standard of responsibility and fault in the criminal law because of the impact of the criminal process and criminal sanctions;
 - it is important to define clearly the standard of responsibility required by each criminal offence; and
 - it is not desirable to confine the criminal law to acts committed by individuals against other individuals; rather, it is advisable to provide for the liability of organizations, and individuals acting within organizations, where serious harm to an individual or to the general good is caused or threatened.
4. With respect to the limits on the **powers and sanctions** of criminal law, the paper concludes that:
- the principles of justice, necessity and economy should be considered in determining the means that may legitimately be employed by the criminal law and the criminal justice system to effect its ends;
-

- justice may require the criminal law to respond to some conduct — anything less would be inappropriate;
- the substantive and procedural limiting principles well known to criminal law act as restraints on the extent to which the law and the system may legitimately pursue the "security" objectives;
- it is unjust to go beyond the minimum intervention necessary for an adequate and appropriate response to be made to criminal conduct — from both a utilitarian and a retributive perspective; and
- the tension that results between the justice and security objectives requires the criminal law to strike a delicate balance.

In summary, the criminal law has the positive objectives of contributing to the promotion of a just, peaceful and safe society: "justice" and "security" objectives. Its role in pursuing the "security" objectives is limited by application of the principles of justice, necessity and economy — principles which reflect the concept of criminal law as society's ultimate recourse along the spectrum of informal and formal means for influencing and responding to conduct. These principles restrict the appropriate scope of the criminal law to conduct which is culpable, seriously harmful, and generally conceived of as deserving of punishment. They restrict the appropriate form and amount of powers and sanctions by virtue of well-recognized legal rights, largely of a procedural nature; and by the presumption against any intrusion into individual rights and freedoms, unless a burden of proof can be discharged by the state which demonstrates on reasonable factual grounds that such intrusion is necessary. Furthermore, the intrusion must not exceed the minimum necessary and adequate in the circumstances.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES

Recognizing that:

In the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Canada has guaranteed certain rights and freedoms consonant with the rule of law and with principles of justice fundamental to a free and democratic society;

Canada has, in addition, undertaken international obligations to maintain certain standards with respect to its criminal justice system;

The criminal law is necessary for the protection of the public and the establishment and maintenance of social order;

The criminal law potentially involves many of the most serious forms of interference by the state with individual rights and freedoms; and

Criminal law policy should be based on a clear appreciation of the fundamental purpose and principles of criminal law;

It is appropriate to set forth a statement of purpose and principles for the criminal law in Canada.

Purpose of the Criminal Law

The purpose of the criminal law is to contribute to the maintenance of a just, peaceful and safe society through the establishment of a system of prohibitions, sanctions and procedures to deal fairly and appropriately with culpable conduct that causes or threatens serious harm to individuals or society.

Principles to be Applied in Achieving this Purpose

The purpose of the criminal law should be achieved through means consonant with the rights set forth in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) the criminal law should be employed to deal only with that conduct for which other means of social control are inadequate or inappropriate, and in a manner which interferes with individual rights and freedoms only to the extent necessary for the attainment of its purpose;
- (b) the criminal law should clearly and accessibly set forth:
 - (i) the nature of conduct declared criminal;
 - (ii) the responsibility required to be proven for a finding of criminal liability;
- (c) the criminal law should also clearly and accessibly set forth the rights of persons whose liberty is put directly at risk through the criminal law process;
- (d) unless otherwise provided by Parliament, the burden of proving every material element of a crime should be on the prosecution, which burden should not be discharged by anything less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt;
- (e) the criminal law should provide and clearly define powers necessary to facilitate the conduct of criminal investigations and the arrest and detention of offenders, without unreasonably or arbitrarily interfering with individual rights and freedoms;
- (f) the criminal law should provide sanctions for criminal conduct that are related to the gravity of the offence and the degree of responsibility of the offender, and that reflect the need for protection of the public against further offences by the offender and for adequate deterrence against similar offences by others;
- (g) wherever possible and appropriate, the criminal law and the criminal justice system should also promote and provide for:
 - (i) opportunities for the reconciliation of the victim, community, and offender;

- (ii) redress or recompense for the harm done to the victim of the offence;
- (iii) opportunities aimed at the personal reformation of the offender and his reintegration into the community;
- (h) persons found guilty of similar offences should receive similar sentences where the relevant circumstances are similar;
- (i) in awarding sentences, preference should be given to the least restrictive alternative adequate and appropriate in the circumstances;
- (j) in order to ensure equality of treatment and accountability, discretion at critical points of the criminal justice process should be governed by appropriate controls;
- (k) any person alleging illegal or improper treatment by an official of the criminal justice system should have ready access to a fair investigative and remedial procedure;
- (l) wherever possible and appropriate, opportunities should be provided for lay participation in the criminal justice process and the determination of community interests.

Part V

Explains some of the implications of the proposed statement of objectives and principles, taking each of the elements of the statement in turn. The specific recommendation of the Law Reform Commission of Canada that a clear distinction be drawn between "real" crimes and other offences is endorsed in principle in the policy statement. The need is identified, in this context, to direct attention to a number of issues not explicitly addressed by the Law Reform Commission, in order to achieve the most effective and appropriate distinction in light of concerns about practical matters of administration, enforcement, and statutory location. Since approximately 300 federal statutes create offences, only a small proportion of which would be seen as "real" crimes, the implementation of this recommendation will have to be undertaken on an incremental and long-term basis, primarily through consideration by individual departments of the particular statutes they administer.

Part VI

Summarizes and concludes the paper by reiterating the importance of employing the concept of restraint in addressing the specific criminal law issues to be addressed over the next several years by the Criminal Law Review. The ability to conclude the overall process with a criminal law that is credible, effective and reflective of the interests and values of Canadians requires the understanding and support of the public at large. For this reason, comment and reaction to the concepts put forward in this paper is invited.

Minister of Justice
and Attorney General of Canada



Ministre de la Justice
et procureur général du Canada

The Honourable / L'honorable Jody Wilson-Raybould, P.C., Q.C., M.P. / c.p., c.r., députée
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H8

OUT
AUG 09 2016

s.19(1)

[REDACTED]
The International Centre for Criminal Law
Reform and Criminal Justice Policy
1822 East Mall
Vancouver BC V6T 1Z1

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your correspondence inviting me to meet with you [REDACTED]
and the [REDACTED] to discuss policy objectives for criminal law and
criminal justice.

I thank you for and accept your kind invitation, and I look forward to meeting with
you. A departmental official will contact your office directly to confirm all necessary
information.

Respectfully,

[REDACTED]
The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould

Canada

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and Criminal Justice Policy
1822 East Mall,
Vancouver BC V6T 1Z1

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- ☐ By letter / par lettre
- ☐ Enclosure(s) / pièce(s) jointe(s)
- ☐ Courtesy copy (c.c.) / copie conforme (c.c.)
- ☐ Standard reply / lettre type
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Comments / Remarques:

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- D: ☐ Draft response / Faire un projet de réponse
- A: ☐ Further letter to be combined with a previous document (see comments) / Nouvelle lettre à joindre à un document précédent (voir
remarques)
- F: ☐ Action at your discretion / Donner suite à votre discrétion
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- I: ☐ For your information (no action required) / À titre d'information (aucune mesure requise)

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MINISTER OF JUSTICE
MINISTRE DE LA JUSTICE

2016-07-27

July 27, 2016

RECEIVED

The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould, MP
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

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International Centre
for
Criminal Law Reform
and
Criminal Justice Policy

Le Centre international
pour
la réforme du droit criminel
et
la politique en matière
de justice pénale

**Re: Meeting to Discuss Potential Contributions/Legislative Agenda and Policy
Development/Criminal Law, Policy and Procedure**

s.19(1)

Dear Honourable Minister,

I am writing to introduce myself as the incoming Chair of the Board of Directors of the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy ("ICCLR" or the "Centre"). I would very much like to have the opportunity to meet with you, along with our

(and a continuing member of our Board of Directors) at some point this summer. This meeting would provide an opportunity to discuss work that we might undertake to support the Government of Canada, and more specifically the Department of Justice (DOJ), in meeting both its national and international policy objectives and commitments, specifically as they relate to your proposed domestic legislative agenda, and more generally, in relation to human rights, justice, peace and global security.

As you may know, the ICCLR is a non-profit international institute located in Vancouver and situated within the Peter A. Allard School of Law at the University of British Columbia (UBC). The ICCLR was jointly founded by UBC, Simon Fraser University (SFU), and the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law (ISRCL), with support provided by the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia. The ICCLR is officially affiliated with the United Nations (UN) pursuant to a formal agreement in 1995 between the Government of Canada and the UN. For more than twenty-five years, the Centre has contributed to the priorities and work of both Canada and the United Nations in the fields of criminal law and criminal justice.

The DOJ, along with Public Safety Canada (PSC) and the Department of Global Affairs, is a Corporate Member of the Centre. The DOJ is currently represented on the ICCLR Board of Directors by Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Donald Piragoff QC. Since 1992 the ICCLR has also received consistent funding from the DOJ in the form of secondments and direct financial contributions. A current funding agreement between the ICCLR and DOJ is in place through to March 31, 2017.



1822 East Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z1 Canada Tel: +1 (604) 822-9875 Fax: +1 (604) 822-9317
e-mail: icclr@law.ubc.ca Website: www.icclr.law.ubc.ca

ICCLR remains eager to assist the Government of Canada with its commitments, both domestically, and on the world stage. The Centre has 25 years of experience in producing comparative international research and research that supports policy development on a host of public safety and justice issues of concern to Canadians.

We have also developed three successful and timely conferences within the past year: one focussed on Mental Health and policing, in collaboration with the Vancouver Police Department, one focussed on the problem of responding to sexual assaults on campuses, in collaboration with UBC, and one focussed on reducing the risk of corruption in municipalities. Two conferences scheduled for this fall of 2016 will build on the sexual assault initiative at UBC (a collaboration with students, staff, faculty and community organizations: September 30th to October 1st), and focus on Transnational Money Laundering, Corruption and Organized Crime (October 28th, at UBC Robson Square).

Each year the Centre works to develop areas of work that are consistent with Canada's interests. At our recent annual Board meeting in June of this year we identified a number of suggested priorities for our work in 2016/2017:

- Prevention of corruption, within a range of public institutions;
- Combatting human trafficking, especially in relation to children;
- Sentencing reform, with a focus on the strengths and weaknesses of various systems of sentencing, the use of mandatory minimum sentences, the impacts of criminal justice law and policy on marginalized groups, the current use and impacts of Gladue reports (with a view to making recommendations for best practices);
- Restorative Justice (support Canada in fulfilling its commitments to the 2016 UN Resolution on the Use of Restorative Justice Principles in Criminal Matters);
- Pre-trial release and detention (the problem of high remand populations in every jurisdiction in Canada: What approaches are likely to be of assistance? To what extent is the problem specific to a given jurisdiction?);
- Sexual violence, notably on Canadian campuses (what policies will best serve our university communities?).

I am also sending you, along with this letter, a document which sets out a more detailed plan for our work in 2016/2017, and the ICCLR Annual Report for 2015/16. These further illustrate the work that we have most recently engaged in.

Perhaps our most critical reason for wanting to meet with you is to determine whether the Centre's priorities and areas of work adequately reflect and support the priorities of your government and, by extension, the priorities of Canadians. It is through the vehicle of meetings and dialogue with Ministers and other senior government officials that we will be best able to tailor our work to areas that are current priorities of the Government of Canada.



I hope that we will soon have the opportunity to meet with you personally, in Vancouver this summer, or in early September, in order to discuss the work of the Centre, seek your guidance and support, and ensure that our efforts remain relevant to the Government of Canada. We are available to meet with you in Vancouver at any time that your schedule may permit.

I thank you for the interest you have shown in the Centre to date and look forward to meeting with you.

Yours sincerely,

s.19(1)



School of Criminology

Simon Fraser University

Chair of the Board, International Centre for Criminal
Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

Encls.



1822 East Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z1 Canada Tel: + 1 (604) 822-9875 Fax: + 1 (604) 822-9317
e-mail: icclr@law.ubc.ca Website : www.icclr.law.ubc.ca



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR
CRIMINAL LAW REFORM
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

Opportunities, Relevance and Continuity

Suggestions for the International Centre's 2016-2017 Workplan in the Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy Area

Introduction

Several significant developments occurred in 2015 that affected the general criminal justice policy landscape at both the national and international levels. At the international level, the 13th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice led to adoption by Member States of the Doha declaration that clarified global policy and action priorities in the area. In September 2015, the General Assembly adopted the post-2015 global development agenda¹. This was significant because the agenda explicitly affirmed for the first time that development requires peaceful and inclusive societies, justice for all, and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies), in particular, and SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) are of direct relevance to the work of the Centre. Also of significance was the UN General Assembly's Special Session (UNGASS) on drugs, in April 2016, which defined action to be taken by Member States as well as goals to be achieved by 2019.

At the national level, the federal election has radically changed the federal policy agenda in the area of justice, public safety, and to some extent international development. The respective mandate letters of the new federal ministers give a very clear indication of the federal government's policy priorities in the various areas of interest to the International Centre. Some of these new Canadian priorities were reflected in the discussions that took place in Vienna during the 25th session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (in May 2016). For example, Canada proposed a resolution on restorative justice which, after negotiations, was adopted by the Commission.

The following is a short overview of ongoing and emerging policy priorities in the area of criminal law reform and criminal justice policy. The goal is not to present all criminal justice policy development and priorities, but to focus more specifically on those that relate directly to the Centre's current work, expertise, or interests. It is an attempt also to identify opportunities for

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1, September 2015.

the Centre to make its work as relevant as possible to the international and national policy agenda, while maintaining continuity in its own orientation and work.

In all, five main areas of potential activity are identified, as well as a few other related areas where the Centre, to the extent possible, should attempt to maintain a readiness to get involved in research, policy discussion, and technical assistance activity. Some of these opportunities lie in the four priority areas already identified by the Centre's Board of Directors: anticorruption; justice efficiency and access to justice; transnational crime and international cooperation; and, victims of violence. Others are emerging priorities to which the Centre must pay attention.

1. Corruption Prevention

In recent years, the Centre has been involved in a project UNODC project on the prevention of corruption in major events (Dandurand), in the development of the UNODC Issue Paper and training program on corruption and migrant smuggling (Dandurand & Chin), the work of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (Ferguson). This last year, the Centre held a very successful one-day conference on Integrity in Municipal Governments and, in April, it hosted an Anti-Corruption seminar for Senior Prosecutors and Investigators from Guatemala. There is currently a Centre proposal to hold a second conference on corruption in the fall of 2016 – the focus of that conference will be on money laundering and corruption.

More attention is now being paid to the links between corruption and organized crime. The Centre made a presentation on the topic at the 12th UN Congress in Salvador, based in part on the work done for the International Narcotics Control Board (Dandurand). This year, the Canadian Summit on Organized Crime, which has been re-scheduled from the spring to the fall 2016, will focus on that topic and the Centre has been invited to participate in and possibly make a presentation at that meeting.

The Centre, in cooperation with UNODC, is currently completing its work on a manual on the prevention of corruption in law enforcement (Dandurand). An expert meeting to review the draft manual will likely take place in the fall 2016.

2. Justice Efficiency and Access to Justice

Justice System Efficiency

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada has been mandated to “undertake modernization efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, in cooperation with provinces and territories. This should include improved use of information technology to make the system more efficient and timely, exploration of sentencing alternatives and bail reform, and the creation of a unified family court.” This is an area where the Centre has done some work in the past² and in which it should maintain an interest.

In British Columbia, the *Strategic Plan for the Justice and Public Sector* (April 2016 – March 2019) developed by the Justice and Public Safety Council focuses on the four essential goals of

² E.g. Dandurand, Y. (2014). “Criminal Justice Reforms and the System’s Efficiency”, *Criminal Law Forum*, 25 (3): 383-440.

Fairness, Protection of People, Sustainability, and Public Confidence. The operational priorities the Council has identified for 2016-17 are indigenous justice, access to justice, justice and mental health, and violence against women.

Justice Indicators

In January 2015, the Centre (MacPhail & Dandurand) made a presentation on the use of justice indicators and law reform at the Reinventing Justice Symposium, in Montreal.³ Later that year, the Centre produced (MacPhail & Dandurand) and co-published a short reference tool on criminal justice indicators, together with the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ)⁴. The tool was presented during at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Doha) during an ancillary event organized by the International Centre and TIJ. Since then, the reference tool has been translated into Thai and has served as a basis for a national justice indicators project in Thailand.

In British Columbia, the development of a system-wide approach for measuring performance with reference to the Justice Reform and Transparency Act (2013) will continue to be a priority. Other provinces, e.g. Ontario, are also developing their own tools and trying simultaneously to address issues of transparency in the justice and public safety sectors.

The use of indicators and clear outcome measures is recognized by the federal government as well as provinces is a critical element in effective justice reform.⁵ The Centre could lead a process to develop outcome measures in key areas.

Measuring Progress towards the SDG 16

Measuring progress towards the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (particularly SDG 16) will continue to be both a challenge and a priority for most countries. UNODC continues to be involved in capacity development work in this area. Earlier this year, the UN Statistics Commission has agreed on a preliminary set of indicators to monitor progress towards the sustainable development goals. In the coming year, the United Nations will likely produce a new version of its Rule of Law Indicators⁶. A review of the implementation of these indicators was recently conducted by a senior associate of the Centre (Dandurand).⁷ The same associate also prepared a report for the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the *Rule of Law and Security Indicators to Measure Progress towards Sustainable*

³ Dandurand, Y. and MacPhail, A (2015). *Using Indicators to Help Improve the Justice System (Le recours à des indicateurs pour aider à améliorer le système de justice)*. Vancouver: International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy.

⁴ Dandurand, Y., Kittipong Kittayarak and MacPhail, A (2015). *Justice Indicators and Criminal Justice Reform - A Reference Tool*. Vancouver/Bangkok: ICCLR - TIJ.

⁵ Barber, Michael (2016). *How to Run a Government so that Citizens Benefit and Taxpayers Don't Go Crazy*". Penguin Books.

⁶ United Nations (2011). *United Nations Rule of Law Indicators – Implementation Guide and Project Tools*. New York: United Nations.

⁷ Dandurand, Y. (2015). *The United Nations Rule of Law Indicators - Mapping the Way Forward*. A Report prepared for the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, New York, August 2015.

*Development Goal 16 in Conflict-affected Societies.*⁸ The implementation and monitoring of the SDG is a long-term (15 years process); the International Centre should seek to maintain a capacity to participate in the process, particularly as it relates to SDG 16, and to offer assistance to requesting states and agencies.

The Centre has been involved in the past in various projects and discussions concerning the impact of legal aid and how it can be measured. The need to measure the outcomes of legal aid programs (legal aid outcomes indicators) has already been emphasized by the Canadian Bar Association's Reaching Equal Justice report; the National Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters; the Deputy Minister Advisory Panel on Criminal Legal Aid, and many others. In November 2015, a presentation was made on Legal Aid Benchmarks and Other Indicators (Dandurand) at the Expert Round Table on National Legal Aid Benchmarks organized in Toronto by the Canadian Bar Association and Association of Legal Aid Programs. In February 2016, we participated in the annual meeting of the Permanent Working Group on Legal Aid, in Ottawa, and made a presentation on *Performance Metrics for Legal Aid and Access to Justice* (Dandurand). On June 6, we participated in the Department of Justice Canada's meeting on "Exploring Legal Aid Program Outcome Measures". The Legal Services Society of British Columbia is also exploring the question of outcome measurements for its various legal aid programs and projects. The Centre for Criminal Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada) is currently reviewing its legal aid statistics program. The area will remain an important one in coming years and the International Centre should remain involved.

Opportunity: The Centre may be able to conduct a review of best practices in measuring the impact of public legal information and education programs (particularly online programs). The Law Foundation of BC is a potential funder. If this were a national review, other Law Foundations might be interested as well.

Access to Justice - Legal Aid

The UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice just adopted (May 2016) a resolution on "Promoting Legal Aid, Including through a Network of Legal Aid Providers". UNODC just released its *Model Law on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, with Commentary*. Two years ago, one of the Centre's senior associates (Maloney) was involved in a UNODC technical assistance project on legal aid in Ethiopia. Technical assistance with respect to criminal legal aid is frequently requested by countries (including for specific groups, e.g. women or children), but the Centre has not been receiving any of these requests directly. (See also the comments above on measuring the impact of legal aid).

Access to Justice continues to be a priority of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada⁹ and the Chief Justice of BC is leading a process in BC to support improved access to justice, although their focus is on family and civil law.

⁸ *Rule of Law and Security Indicators to Measure Progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 16 in Conflict-affected Societies*. Report of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, New York, 10 October 2015.

⁹ <https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2016/06/03/canadian-society-today-is-a-more-just-society-than-it-once-was-top-judge-says.html>

Access to Justice and Aboriginal Peoples

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada¹⁰ made several recommendations concerning Aboriginal people and the justice system. These included: providing more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services; the need to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused; eliminating barriers to the creation of additional Aboriginal healing lodges within the federal correctional system; developing a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization; and, creating adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms. Federal Ministers have been mandated to address gaps in services to Aboriginal people throughout the criminal justice system. This will be a priority for the Canadian criminal justice system and should be reflected somehow in the Centre's program of work.

Restorative Justice

In the past, the Centre has been involved in numerous projects in the area of restorative justice. In the last few years, a working group of the Federal/Provincial Territorial Ministers of Justice has been working on the development on national standards and guidelines related to restorative justice. In 2015, in BC, the Blue Ribbon Panel on Crime Reduction recommended that provincial guidelines on restorative justice be developed. The Mandate Letter of the Minister of Justice of Canada includes a reference to the need to increase the "use of restorative justice processes and other initiatives to reduce the rate of incarceration amongst Indigenous Canadians". The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, in *Call to Action*, called upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to "provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending".

This year, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted a resolution on "Restorative Justice in Criminal Matters" proposed by Canada. The Centre will likely play a lead role in organizing and facilitating a national meeting of experts and an international meeting of experts in collaboration with Member States and other relevant UN entities, including the Permanent Forum on indigenous Issues, to review the use and application of the *UN Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters*. The meeting is scheduled to be held in January 2017 and a report will be submitted to the Commission in May 2017. Other work can be expected to flow from this initial phase of work.

In British Columbia, the Provincial Court has responded to the needs of First Nations by establishing several First Nations Courts (New Westminster; North Vancouver; Kamloops and Duncan). A First Nations Court's focus is holistic, recognizing the unique circumstances of First Nations offenders within the framework of existing laws. Local First Nations communities are

¹⁰ Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (2015). *Honouring the Truth, Reconciling for the Future - Call to Action*. Winnipeg.

encouraged to contribute to the proceedings. The Court provides support and healing to assist in rehabilitation and to reduce recidivism. It also seeks to acknowledge and repair the harm done to victims and the community. The Court takes a restorative justice approach to sentencing, preferring a non-adversarial and non-retributive approach to justice that focuses on healing, holding the offender accountable, and the involvement of the community to achieve better justice outcomes.

The development of several problem-solving courts in British Columbia is full of promise (First Nations Courts, Domestic Violence Courts, the Victoria Integrated Court, the Downtown Community Court and the Vancouver Drug Treatment Court). A few evaluations have taken place already. In March 2016, the Ministry of Justice of British Columbia published its *Specialized Courts Strategy* in order to promote a structured approach for current and future specialized courts "that is rooted in validated research, is fiscally responsible, and engages the judiciary, justice system partners and other interested parties". The Ministry's strategy emphasizes the importance of the regular collection, analysis and reporting on outcomes and processes to continually improve the overall functioning of any specialized court process.

The Centre is proposing a small project, in collaboration with LSS and the Office of the Chief Provincial Judge, to consult with local officials and stakeholders on the nature and extent of data currently being collected in First Nations Courts and to develop guidelines for appropriate data collection, which will support future evaluations.

Finally, the International Centre has been working on a proposed project for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Colombia on the Use of Restorative Justice for Environmental Crimes in the Context of the Colombian Peace Process. The purpose of the proposed capacity development project is to design and implement a program for the anticipated Special Jurisdiction of Peace Tribunal (Tribunal Especial de Paz) to investigate and impose sanctions for the broad environmental crimes committed during the prolonged Colombian internal conflict. According to the agreements reached in September 2015 by the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP, this tribunal will impose sanctions that consolidate peace, respect the victims' rights and apply restorative justice principles. Funding for the project has not been finalized.

Sentencing Reform

Many countries are contemplating sentencing reforms. In Canada, the Minister of Justice has been mandated to "conduct a review of the changes in our criminal justice system and sentencing reforms over the past decade with a mandate to assess the changes, ensure that we are increasing the safety of our communities, getting value for money, addressing gaps and ensuring that current provisions are aligned with the objectives of the criminal justice system". The review process in question has not yet been announced, but this is an area in which the Centre could make a valuable contribution. This issue of the application of minimum mandatory penalties has been the object of various judicial decisions, including decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada. Earlier this year, a comparative review of exemptions from mandatory minimum

penalties, which examined recent developments in selected countries, was prepared for the Department of Justice Canada (Dandurand).¹¹

The next National Criminal Justice Symposium will focus on the topic of sentencing. The agenda is still being shaped and two Centre senior associates (MacPhail and Dandurand) are on the planning committee. There should be an opportunity for the Centre to contribute to the program.

Correctional Reform

The Doha Declaration adopted by the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal justice (2015) called for improved policies and practices for dealing with offenders and focus on effective reintegration and further reduce recidivism rates. This includes education, skill development and medical care. The Declaration called for concrete actions towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination, and in particular crimes motivated by hate and discrimination. The Doha Declaration also identified the need to address the challenges of overcrowding in prison through criminal justice reform. Some of the challenges can be improved by reducing pretrial detention and enhancing the use of non-custodial sanctions. The Centre has done some work in this area both in Canada and abroad.¹² The Centre must continue its work in the area of correctional reform, social reintegration of offenders and alternatives to imprisonment. This year, a centre's senior associate (Chin) will be completing a review of alternatives to imprisonment in Ethiopia (a UNODC project) and a review of that country's draft proclamation on community services. This also builds on last year's review of alternative to imprisonment for juvenile offenders in Ethiopia (Chin), a report prepared for UNODC and submitted to the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Justice of Ethiopia.

Within this area, the increasing and sometimes relatively unregulated use of solitary confinement remains an issue. In 2015, the Office of the Correctional Investigator of Canada published a troubling report on administrative segregation in federal corrections.¹³ Federal ministers have been mandated to implement the recommendations from the inquest into the death of [REDACTED] regarding the restriction of the use of solitary confinement and the treatment of those with mental illness. Internationally, the question of solitary confinement is a human rights issue and is frequently raised in relation to the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules (Rule 45)¹⁴.

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There may be an opportunity to contribute to this area, possibly through a review of different strategies in other countries to minimize the use of segregation. However it seems that both CSC

¹¹ Dandurand, Y. (2016). *Exemptions from Mandatory Minimum Penalties Recent Developments in Selected Countries*. A report prepared for the Department of Justice Canada, Ottawa, March 2016.

¹² For example: Chin, V. and Y. Dandurand (2012). *Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders*. New York: United Nations. Also: Chin, V. and Y. Dandurand (2012). *A Second Chance – A Report on Alternatives to Imprisonment and the Social Reintegration of Offenders in Kenya*. Nairobi: UNODC-ROEA.

¹³ Office of the Correctional Investigator of Canada (2015). *Administrative Segregation in Federal Corrections - 10 Year Trend*. Ottawa, May 2015.

¹⁴ *The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*, General Assembly resolution 70/175, adopted on 17 December 2015.

and Saskatchewan are moving ahead with initiatives to reduce the use of segregation, presumably based on internal research.

Pre-trial Release and Detention

The mandate letter of MOJ and AG includes the expectation “to toughen criminal laws and bail conditions in cases of domestic assault, in consultation with stakeholders and with the goal of keeping survivors and children safe. As well, there is a commitment to “undertake modernization efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, in cooperation with provinces and territories. This should include improved use of information technology to make the system more efficient and timely, exploration of sentencing alternatives and bail reform ...”

A number of provinces are engaged in efforts to reduce both pre-trial detention and bail although reports are not expected until the fall.

The Centre is currently developing a short-term research project on pre-trial release and detention. The issue remains a priority internationally. Sustainable Development Goal 16 includes a target on the reduction of pre-trial detention. Comparative research continues to show the failure of criminal justice systems across the world to deal fairly, effectively and without discrimination with the issue of pre-trial detention.¹⁵ There are also issues with the length of pre-trial detention and with the imposition and enforcement of unrealistic bail conditions that lead to increases in administrative offences and an increase in the use of incarceration for minor offences.

Mental Illness

Several federal ministers received a mandate to address gaps in services to people suffering from mental illness throughout the criminal justice system. The issue is also a priority for the province of British Columbia and for many if not most law enforcement agencies across Canada. In October 2015 the Centre collaborated with ISRCL and VPD to put on a symposium on Mental Health and the Criminal Justice System. In January 2016, the Symposium on Reinventing Justice focused its work and recommendations on vulnerable groups, including people suffering from mental illness and addiction and their experience of the justice system. On June 10, 2016, the 6th B.C. Justice Summit focused on the topic of Justice and Mental Health.

Most of the recommendations arising from these meetings have focused on the importance of collaboration and information sharing. It is not yet clear what role the Centre could play in advancing these discussions.

Transnational Crime and International Cooperation

Transnational organized crime must continue to be a priority area for the International Centre, although only a few projects have yet been identified that could be part of the Centre's work

¹⁵ Open Society Justice Initiative (2014). *Presumption of Guilt – The Global Overuse of Pretrial Detention*. New York: Open Society Foundations. Open Society Justice Initiative (2012). *Improving Pre-trial Justice: The Roles of Lawyers and Paralegals*. New York: Open Society Foundations. Open Society Justice Initiative (2011). *The Socio-Economic Impact of Pre-trial Detention*. New York: Open Society Foundations.

plan. In terms of potential assistance projects, there are still several states and national agencies requesting technical assistance.¹⁶ The Assembly of States parties to the UN TOC Convention has a working group on technical assistance that has already identified the main technical assistance priorities of Member States. These can guide the development of future projects by the Centre.

Migrant Smuggling and Refugee Protection

The migrant smuggling problems from Africa, the Middle East and Turkey to Europe, and its links to organized crime, has and it likely to continue to dominate international cooperation discussions in Europe. Because many of those who are being smuggled into Europe have a legitimate claim to refugee status, the issue of migrant smuggling and that of refugee protection are often conflated. The UNODC published a report on violence against migrants,¹⁷ calling also for cooperation in preventing that kind of violence.

As mentioned previously, the Centre has done some work on the prevention of migrant smuggling (Chin and Dandurand) as part of UNODC activities. More recently, the Centre has accepted to participate in the development of a UNODC Case law database on the Smuggling of Migrants (Dandurand & Millar). The database will be found on the SHERLOC portal, which is an initiative to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Crime and its three Protocols; it includes a comprehensive case law database. Initially, the Centre's work will focus on the Canadian case law on migrant smuggling.

Human Trafficking

The Centre's study on labour trafficking in Canada¹⁸ (Chin & Dandurand) has been translated but not yet been made public by Public Safety Canada. It might be possible for the Centre to publish a condensed version of the report. The recent UNODC report on the role of recruitment fees and abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices of recruitment agencies in trafficking in persons¹⁹ further highlights one of the issues raised in the Centre's own report. The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights has also published a new report based on empirical data on severe labour exploitation of workers moving within the European Union²⁰.

The lack of effective remedies for victims of human trafficking, including victims of labour trafficking, continues to be an issue around the world. Access to available remedies remains a

¹⁶ See: Dandurand Y. and V. Chin (2015). "Implementation of Transnational Criminal Law: Issues and Challenges", N. Boister and R Currie (Eds.), Routledge Handbook on Transnational Criminal Law. London: Routledge.

¹⁷ UNODC (2015). *Combating Violence against Migrants – Criminal Justice measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families and to protect victims*. New York: United Nations.

¹⁸ Chin, V. & Dandurand, Y. (2014). *Uncovering Labour Trafficking in Canada: Regulators, Investigators, and Prosecutors*. Report prepared for the Law Enforcement and Policing Branch, Public Safety Canada. Vancouver: ICCLR.

¹⁹ UNODC (2015). *The Role of Recruitment fees and Abusive and Fraudulent Recruitment Practices of Recruitment Agencies in Trafficking in Persons*. New York: United Nations.

²⁰ FRA - European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2015). *Several Labour Exploitation: States' obligations and victims' rights*. Vienna.

challenge, including in Canada, and remedies remain out of reach for many victims of human trafficking. The 2014 Protocol to the ILO Convention No. 29 is due to enter into force in November 2016. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) has just released an analysis of the issue and offered some practical recommendations.²¹ This could form the basis for a practical study of the issue in Canada, in particular, for victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation that the Centre and national partners may be interested in conducting.

In May 2016, the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted a resolution on "Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Organs and Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal". Data on trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal is currently being gathered for the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/179 of December 2015. This is an area where next to no research has been conducted in Canada and in which the International Centre could get involved.

Opportunity – Technical Assistance: The International Centre and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) have submitted to the Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP) of Global Affairs Canada a three year capacity building project to improve international cooperation in the prevention and control of human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Latin America (eight countries). A funding decision is expected before the fall 2016.

3. Victims of Violence

In addition to the area of effective remedies for victims of human trafficking already mentioned, there are several other areas that are likely to continue to be part of the Centre's work for the coming years.

Violence against children

The Centre has been involved in the development of the *United Nations Model Strategies for the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention* adopted by the General Assembly in December 2014. Two UNODC publications on the implementation of the *Model Strategies* were developed by a Centre's senior associate (Dandurand).²² The *Model Strategies* are currently being used to structure the national Justice for Children Assessment which is being conducted in Ethiopia for UNICEF and UNODC in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights, University of Addis Ababa (Dandurand).

²¹ Inter-Agency Coordination group against Trafficking in Persons (2016). *Providing Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking in Persons – Issue Paper*. New York: United Nations.

²² UNODC (2015). *Planning the Implementation of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice - A Checklist*. New York: United Nations (UNODC). UNODC (2015). *Introducing the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice - A New Tool for Policymakers, Criminal Justice Officials and Practitioners*. New York: United Nations (UNODC).

Children of Incarcerated Parents or Parents in Conflict with the Law

Aboriginal males and females incarcerated in BC are overrepresented compared to their proportion of the general population. Aboriginal children of incarcerated or “justice-involved” parents are at risk of victimization and criminal involvement. For the child, the parent’s predicament is an important adverse or traumatic experience that can affect the child’s development and social adaptation. Moreover, the incarceration of a primary caregiver has serious detrimental impacts on their children. For instance, when children have mothers in prison, even for a short period of time, the children are more likely to have a destabilized life, move homes and schools, and often live in foster care. Many of the children of incarcerated parents find themselves in public care and, according to a joint report by the B.C. Public Health Officer and the B.C. Representative for Children and Youth (*Kids, Crime and Care*), Aboriginal children and children in government care, are most vulnerable for becoming involved in crime. It is therefore important for Aboriginal communities to understand the aforementioned risk factors and to strengthen the protective environment for the children of incarcerated or justice-involved parents.

In 2013, the report of the Public Health Officer of B.C. recommended the development of programs designed to provide support for vulnerable populations, including Aboriginal children and youth in government care and children whose parents or guardians have been involved in the criminal justice system. In an Aboriginal community, it is particularly important to develop culturally appropriate interventions that build on the community’s own strengths and strengthen a protective environment for children and youth. The Centre submitted a project proposal on “Strengthening the Protective Environment for Children of Justice-Involved Parents” to the Policy Development Contribution Program (PDCP) of Public Safety Canada. The proposed project focuses on Aboriginal children and would take place between July 2016 and March 2017. Once the project is funded, the International Centre, in partnership with the Elizabeth Fry Society of Greater Vancouver, the School of Criminology of the University of the Fraser Valley and the Legal Services Society of BC, will work with an Aboriginal community that has identified the vulnerability of children of justice involved parents as something that requires a concerted, community-based response.

Victims of Child and Forced Marriage and Honour-based Violence

This year, the International Centre developed a draft project on indicators of child and forced marriages (Chin), which it submitted for funding but without success so far. The proposed programme would include: building a knowledge hub on the topic; monitoring new legislative initiatives; monitoring international policy developments; establishing partnerships with other organizations and relevant networks; developing assessment and guidance tools for frontline workers; and, developing training packages for frontline workers. An annotated bibliography and a short paper on child and forced marriages were developed by one of the Centre’s practicum students (Timmerman) and the paper was posted on the Centre’s website. Other organizations are also working on the subject in Canada. The future of this project is somewhat uncertain at this moment.

The Centre met with officials from Global Affairs Canada and other federal departments in January to explain our project. Since then, Global Affairs Canada has indicated that its Vulnerable Children’s Consular Unit (VCCU), created in 2013 to better respond to the growing

number and complexity of consular cases involving Canadian children and Canadians of any age being forced into marriage abroad, is currently handling more than 2,000 active consular cases involving children and family distress, the majority of which entail child protection and parental child abduction issues. Also, there have been more than 100 forced marriage consular cases in countries around the world, particularly in South Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The VCCU engages other government departments and domestic service providers to assist forced marriage clients and connect them with support upon return to Canada. GAC relies also on domestic service providers to help prevent these cases from occurring abroad. The Centre has suggested to the VCCU that it would be very interested in conducting an analysis of these cases of forced marriage (country involved, circumstances, how the cases came to the attention of the Unit, what services were offered, what was the outcome, etc.).

A presentation on criminal justice responses to violence against girls (Dandurand) was made during a workshop organized by the Academic Council of the United Nations System (ACUNS) and International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO), Vienna, May 26, 2016²³.

Violence against Women

The Doha Declaration adopted by the 13th United Nations Congress in 2015 called for concrete actions to be taken to against gender-related killing of women and girls across the world. Violence against women continues to be one of the least prosecuted crimes in the world. The National Symposium on Reinventing Justice highlighted the crucial importance of addressing the long-term impact of domestic and sexual violence on victims, especially the impact it has on Aboriginal women and children. The 2015 Justice Summit also emphasized the need to develop a trauma-informed justice system response to victims of violent crime.

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A Senior Associate of the Centre [REDACTED] participated in the fourth global technical consultation on essential services to respond to violence against women and girls focusing on governance and coordination that took place in Madrid, Spain from 9-11 June, 2015. The Associate was also involved in the harmonization and finalization of the Essential Services Package which was launched in Istanbul in December 2015 as part of the UN Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, a partnership by UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and UNODC.

A Centre Senior Associate advised UNODC Regional Section for Africa and the Middle East in its work on the UN Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls Project for the Greater Cairo Region.

On October 26-27, 2015, a Senior Associate of the Centre participated in the UN Women South East Asia multi-agency regional validation workshop in Bangkok on the final report on how the governments of India, Thailand and Viet Nam address sexual violence.

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, in consultation with the Minister of Status of Women and the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, was mandated

²³ Dandurand, Y. (2016). *Proactive Criminal Justice Response to Violence against Girls*, Workshop on "Gender-based Violence against Girls and the Criminal Law", Academic Council of the United Nations System (ACUNS) and International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO), Vienna, May 26, 2016.

to implement measures to toughen criminal laws and bail conditions in cases of domestic assault, in consultation with stakeholders and with the goal of keeping survivors and children safe.

This year, a lot of attention will be paid to the launching of an inquiry into murdered and missing Indigenous women and girls in Canada, including the identification of a lead Minister. This is something that the International Centre should follow closely.

Changing the Conversation on Sexual Violence at Post-Secondary Institutions

The International Centre, the Alma Mater Society's Sexual Assault Support Centre (SASC) at UBC, and the Ending Violence Association of British Columbia (EVA BC), held a one-day symposium on May 30, 2016, to provide post-secondary campuses, community-based service providers, and government officials across the province of BC with an opportunity to discuss promising practices, challenges and innovative approaches related to preventing and responding to sexual violence on post-secondary campuses. This event is part of Victims and Survivors of Crime Week, and made possible by the Department of Justice Canada."

Opportunities: prepare a report that focuses on strategies for the future: University policies and other initiatives.

4. Terrorisms, Extremist Groups, Foreign Fighters

In addition to the work on transnational crime mentioned above, the area of counter-terrorism will likely to be a major criminal justice priority. Some work is being conducted internationally (for example by UNICRI and by the Thailand Institute of Justice) on the links between terrorist financing and organized crime. The Security Council and other bodies have identified that terrorist groups, including Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Al-Qa'idah and the Taliban derive part of their operating revenue from illicit activities, including trafficking in arms, persons, drugs, cultural artefacts and trade in natural resources including gold, other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil, as well as from kidnapping for ransom, extortion and bank robbery. The International Centre did some early work (2003) in this area in collaboration with UNODC, funded by DFAIT Canada, but did not maintain its involvement in this subject.

In its resolution 2178 (2014), the Security Council called upon all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate in efforts to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including by preventing and suppressing the recruiting, organizing, transporting or equipping of individuals who travel to a State other than their State of residency or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and the financing of their travel and of their activities, including through the establishment of serious criminal offences.

The growing flow of foreign terrorist fighters poses numerous challenges to criminal justice officials. Member States need to implement measures, laws and regulations that are effective and at the same time compliant with rule of law and human rights obligations under international law. Some of the measures established by Member States to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, such as the revocation of travel documents, or the criminalization of incitement and glorification of terrorism, raise important issues with respect to fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression, association and movement. Finally, it is also very important to focus on

preventive measures for countering violent extremism, including the use of creative strategies, plans and measures, consisting of steps, tailored to the various profiles of foreign terrorist fighters, including rehabilitation measures and alternatives to imprisonment.

National Legislation - Canada

The Mandate Letters of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General and the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness instructs them to review and work to repeal key elements of Bill C-51, and introduce new legislation that strengthens accountability with respect to national security and better balances collective security with rights and freedoms.

Prevention of Recruitment by Extremist Groups + Social Inclusion

In May, the Centre made a presentation on the topic on social inclusion programs to counter the radicalization of youth (Dandurand) during the PNI workshop held during the first day of the 25th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The paper/presentation argues that there are some striking similarities between the process of radicalization and recruitment of individuals into extremist groups and the process whereby youth are recruited in or join a delinquent gang. There are many similarities in youths' motivation to join, engage in or desist from a violent group, whether the group in question is a radical extremist one or a criminal gang. The paper, which is based on earlier work as part of NATO Science for Peace project²⁴ (Chin & Dandurand), argues that we must look at social integration programs and other successful gang prevention strategies as models for preventing the recruitment of youth by violent extremist groups. The presentation in Vienna was well received and led to invitations from the Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI) to consider developing a joint project on the social integration of youth. The project could build on recent work conducted by the two sister institutes of the PNI and submitted for funding to the EU or the Open Society Foundations. Earlier this year, the RWI has held a round table, funded by the Open Society Foundations, on social inclusion within a human rights framework in the Nordic and Baltic States.²⁵ The issue in Europe is linked with the recent reception and integration of refugees, but is not limited to that.

Hate Crime Laws

Somewhat related to the question of social inclusion, is the problem of hate crimes and the need for comprehensive approaches to the prevention of hate crimes. Hate crimes are violent manifestations of intolerance and have an impact on both their immediate victims and the group with which the victims identify. The Doha Declaration adopted by the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal justice (2015) called for concrete actions towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination, and in particular crimes motivated by hate and discrimination. Some valuable work is being done in many parts of Europe on the question of the prevention of hate crimes. For example, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the OSCE has developed practical guides on responding to hate crimes for

²⁴ Lombardi, M., Ragab, E., Chin, V., Dandurand, Y., De Divitis, V., and A. Burato (Eds.) (2015). *Countering Radicalisation and Violent Extremism Among Youth to Prevent Terrorism*. Amsterdam: IOS Press

²⁵ Raoul Wallenberg Institute (2016). *Report from the Roundtable on Social Inclusion within a Human Rights Framework in the Nordic and Baltic States*. Lund, Sweden, 18 February 2016.

both policy makers and for prosecutors.²⁶ The International Centre could consider conducting some preliminary work in this area.

Victims of Terrorism

At the international level, there continues to be interest in developing program and research on victims of terrorism. However, this is not an area where the Centre has yet developed its own expertise.

Prevention of Terrorism and Serious Crime and Electronic Surveillance

The question of the proper use of surveillance technology and related ethical and legal issues has continued to gain attention as the extent of mass surveillance practices has increasingly become a matter of public concern. In Europe, the SURVEILLE project of the European University Institute and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute developed a paper on *Assessing Surveillance in the Context of Preventing a Terrorist Act* (2011)²⁷ and a proposed training course for law enforcement professionals on legal and ethical issues associated with various surveillance techniques and approaches. This is a policy area to which the International Centre has not yet paid much attention.

5. Other Areas

Crime against the Environment and Crime against Wildlife

A few weeks ago, the United Nations released its *World Wildlife Crime Report*.²⁸ The report documents the nature, extent and seriousness of the problem of trafficking in protected species and highlights its links to corruption and organized crime. The issue is one which affects Canada. In addition, the need for more effective measures to detect, investigate, and prosecute various forms of crime against the environment is a growing priority for this and every other country. The Centre ought to use 2016-17 to define its own long-term program of work in this area and to identify potential partners and funding sources.

SUGGESTED PRIORITIES FOR THE CENTRE'S WORKPLAN (2016-2017)

These recommendations do not include reference to projects described above that are already funded and underway, or awaiting funding. The recommendations focus on work that the Centre could undertake to develop the Centre's reputation as an expert in key areas, and to position it for future funding opportunities.

1. Profile the Centre's current and recent work

The Centre could do a much better job of profiling the work that has already been done. The website could highlight brief summaries of completed work, including its relevance to domestic

²⁶ OSCE (2015). *Hate Crime Laws – A Practical Guide*. Warsaw: OSCE – ODIHR. Also: OSCE (2015). *Prosecuting Hate Crimes – A Practical Guide*. Warsaw: OSCE – ODIHR..

²⁷ <https://surveille.eui.eu/>

²⁸ UNODC (2016). *World Wildlife Crime Report – Trafficking in protected species*. New York: United Nations.

and international priorities. It should also include all of the reports referenced in this document which do not appear to be currently on the ICCLR website. If the authors of the various documents agreed to take this on, the summaries could be completed at relatively little expense. It will be important to use a format that draws people in to read the documents, for example the format used in the *Criminological Highlights* produced by U of T.²⁹

2. Build on recent work

Corruption Prevention

This is an area where the Centre has done a lot of recent work, and has a number of on-going projects that are funded. The Centre could build on the momentum it has established by developing short reports that build on the work already done, in particular creating checklists or “tool kits” which could be used in a variety of jurisdictions.

- For example, this year’s conference on municipal corruption was very successful. The Centre could prepare a short report on one or more of the topics discussed – perhaps a checklist for municipalities on effective procurement practices, ways to introduce more transparent decision-making processes, and early signs of fraud.
- The recent report on avoiding corruption in staging big events is directly applicable to a variety of other areas where corruption is a concern and a summary could highlight the main features of any successful anti-corruption effort.
- Previous work could be updated, i.e., Eileen Skinnider’s 2012 report on international strategies to deal with corruption.
- Produce a Highlights version of the manual on the prevention of police corruption once it is completed.

Human Trafficking

- Publish a condensed version of the Centre’s study (Chin and Dandurand) on labour trafficking in Canada once it is made public by Public Safety Canada.

Violence against Children

- Consider producing short documents on best practices related to some of the specific *UN Model Strategies on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*.

Sexual Violence

- Build on recent the recent symposium at UBC with a report reviewing prevention strategies and proposing draft university policies

3. Sentencing

Given the high interest in criminal justice reform in Canada, for the next year, focus on opportunities with the federal government and with BC, with an emphasis on issues that are of

²⁹ <http://criminology.utoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/CrimHighlightsV15N6.pdf>

concern internationally. Reports might be appropriate for inclusion on the agenda of the Eighth National Symposium in January 2017.

- Build on the recent report for DOJ on exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences with a further comparative review of different approaches to structuring discretion. This could also include a comparative review of different approaches to reducing the over-representation in the justice system of marginal groups (Aboriginal people, visible minorities, people with mental illness).
- A review of the YCJA with a view to understanding the key provisions which led to significant reductions in youth incarceration and their potential applicability to adults
- A review of the use of Gladue reports – who prepares them, how comprehensive they are, how useful are they to judges and do they make a difference (outcomes)? The report should include recommendations for best practices.

4. Restorative Justice

The Centre is involved in organizing the proposed restorative justice national and international meetings of experts in collaboration with Member States and other relevant UN entities, including the Permanent Forum on indigenous Issues, to review the use and application of the UN Basic principles on the use of Restorative Justice programmes in Criminal Matters (January 2017).

- Develop a draft policy or guidelines for the use of restorative justice programs domestically, for possible consideration by the FPT Justice Committee

5. Pre-trial Release and Detention

This is an issue in every jurisdiction in Canada and internationally. High remand populations are typically driven by:

- large numbers of people detained for short periods of time as a result of police aversion to release, Crown reluctance to approve consent releases, delays in getting appropriate information, and in some jurisdictions a move towards turning the bail decision into a reverse onus situation after the initial detention;
- the increasing number of people charged with and detained for administration of justice offences; and
- smaller numbers of people detained for long periods of time awaiting trial because of trial delay.

The specific issues and solutions are probably jurisdiction specific, and a number of provinces (Ontario and Saskatchewan) have embarked on reviews to try to address the problem. The Centre could possibly approach a review from the perspective of whether legislative change is needed to drive a more proactive approach to bail. This would have to be linked with the review to address the concerns of victims and tighten bail conditions in relation to domestic violence.

6. Outcome Measures

Continue work in this area.

7. Prevention of Recruitment by Extremist Groups/ Social Inclusion

Hold a small expert group meeting to bring together a few experts from the other two PNI institutes as well as a few Canadian experts to review existing research and initiatives and define the exact focus and scope of a potential international project.


8. Prevention of Migrant Smuggling

Continue work in this area, including the review of caselaw.

9. Access to Justice

- Develop a proposal for a review of best practices in measuring the impact of public legal information and education programs (particularly online programs). This would include an assessment of the extent to which these programs are utilized by marginal groups.

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June 14, 2016

Appendix 1

Sustainable Development Goal 16 and Associated Targets

Goal 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

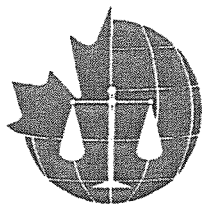
Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY
CENTRE INTERNATIONAL POUR LA RÉFORME DU DROIT CRIMINEL
ET LA POLITIQUE EN MATIÈRE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

PETER A. ALLARD SCHOOL OF LAW

2015/2016

ANNUAL REPORT

1822 EAST MALL
VANCOUVER, BC
V6T 1Z1 CANADA
TEL: 604 822 9875
FAX: 604 822 9317
ICCLR@ALLARD.UBC.CA

icclr.law.ubc.ca

@theICCLR

in ICCLR: International Centre for Criminal Law
Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

Tab 12

Criminal Justice System Review (CJSR) Roundtables & Engagements

Vancouver, BC

August 15-16, 2016

KEY CONTACTS

Justice Canada Officials:

Steve Mihorean

A/ Director General, Criminal Justice System Review, Justice Canada

s.18(d)

Berry: [REDACTED]

s.19(1)

Email: steve.mihorean@justice.gc.ca

Katie Scrim

Analyst, Criminal Justice System Review, Justice Canada

Berry: [REDACTED]

Email: katie.scrim@justice.gc.ca

Hotel (Departmental Officials):

Holiday Inn Vancouver Downtown Hotel & Suites

1110 Howe St., Vancouver

Tel: 604-684-2151 / 1-800-663-9151

Roundtable Venues & Hospitality

[REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice

Policy (*host*)

Tel: (250) 595-3707

Cell: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Meeting with ICCLR Executive

[REDACTED] International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice

Tel: (604) 822-9875

Cell: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED] law.ubc.ca

Site Visit at the Drug Treatment Court:

[REDACTED]
Supervision Unit

Tel: 604-660-3060

Cell: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]@gov.bc.ca

[REDACTED] Downtown Community Court, DTCV, Vancouver Intensive

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